20 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the United States has agreed "in principle" to the four conditions set by the Majlis for the release of the U.S. hostages and "has declared its acceptance" of two conditions--a public declaration of noninterference in Iran's internal affairs and an end to the embargo on Iranian assets in the United States. He told a press conference in Algiers, reported by Algiers radio, Iran has "no conditions" on how the hostages would be released, but he envisaged a "progressive release" of the hostages tied to a "progressive fulfillment" of the four conditions. Rafsanjani reiterated that the "key" to the hostages' release is in U.S. hands--if the United States accepts the four conditions, the question "will be solved." According to AFP, Rafsanjani said in regard to the other two conditions that the United States asked for a moratorium on returning the late shah's property to be sure it belongs to Iran and that legal claims against Iran are a matter for U.S. courts and will take time. Monitored Tehran media have not mentioned Rafsanjani's remarks.

At a press conference in Tehran, reported by AFP, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said he agreed with Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani's comments in Algiers, noting that the hostage question is "already settled." Iran is preparing additional explanations of its conditions to send to the United States, he said, adding that Iran might also ask the United States for certain clarifications to its reply to the four conditions set for release of the U.S. hostages. Declaring the U.S. embargo on weapons already bought by Iran to be "an important problem" tied to the hostage issue, Raja'i said "the delivery of those arms is our right." As to the hostages themselves, he asserted that their transfer from the students to the government is being carried out.

Iran Domestic Affairs

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in a speech broadcast live by Tehran radio, reaffirmed Iran's determination to continue its "jihad for the sake of Islam and human liberty" against the Iraqi regime. Asserting that Saddam Husayn did not attack Iran "for border adjustments" but to "topple our republic," Bani-Sadr said Iran seeks a "decisive victory," not over the Iraqi people, but over the "criminal regime of Saddam Husayn." Bani-Sadr said Iran's armed forces had been unprepared for the Iraqi attack since they were "scattered on domestic missions" and weapons had not been "regularly checked." Nevertheless, the armed forces now have "sufficient weapons" and enjoy "high morale," he claimed. The president added that although neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has supplied Iran with weapons, "our weapons production has more than doubled" since the outbreak of war as a result of "our own brains, expertise and experts" and, he said, soon Iran will strike the enemy with "our own missiles."

Referring to the armed forces' need to "rest assured that a political-psychological front" is not being opened behind them, the president said propaganda alleging the ground forces "are not working" is false. He urged people to stop complaining and "preparing lists of mistakes" and to "join forces." Stressing the importance of adherence to the rule of law, Bani-Sadr attacked a situation in which "heaping insults on the president" have been "rewarded" but "remarks made in a television interview" have resulted in "imprisonment." He asserted that "until radio and television become impartial" and cease to be a "tool in the hands of this and that," he would "grant no interview." Criticizing "monopolistic domination" of the broadcasting networks, the president said he needs not "censorship" but "understanding," and he urged people to "abandon insults," refrain from talking about

Majlis elections and concentrate on the war. Bani-Sadr went on to deprecate the continued existence of "six types of prisons," which he said, must be "closed down," and he asked why nothing has been done to end torture and arbitrary arrest, calling for an "impartial" judiciary. Tehran radio interrupted its coverage of Bani-Sadr's speech with a newscast and did not broadcast its conclusion.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In the Gulf war Tehran radio claimed Susangerd is "completely under the control" of Iranian forces who are attacking Iraqi positions west of the city under cover of artillery support. The radio said the Iranian counterattack against the Iraqis over the last 3 days destroyed 100 tanks and caused 750 casualties. In other fighting, the radio said Iraqi artillery shelled Abadan and Ahvaz and reported heavy clashes near Dub-e Herdan and around the hills near Kani Sakht and Shur-e Shirin. For its part, two Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio and its Voice of the Masses service, reported continued Iraqi operations around Susangerd with Iraqi planes and helicopters raiding Iranian armor and troop concentrations.

Israel

The government of Prime Minister Menahem Begin survived a Knesset motion of no confidence by 3 votes on 19 November. Jerusalem radio reported that there were 57 Knesset members against the motion, 54 for it and 2 abstentions. The no-confidence motion, the radio said, was presented because of the country's current economic situation. Among those voting against the government, the radio added, were former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Damascus radio cited a "responsible source" as stating that Jordanian authorities have been "mistreating" Syrian citizens trying to enter Jordan. "They humiliate and insult them," the radio said, and send a "large majority" back, blocking their entry into Jordan. According to the radio, the Syrian Government will take "appropriate measures" to guarantee the "safety and dignity" of Syrian citizens. In a commentary on the Arab summit, Damascus radio cited this problem as a further justification for Syria's request for the summit's postponement. Replying to the Syrian allegations, a statement by a spokesman for the Jordanian Interior Ministry, reported by Amman radio, said the Jordanian border authorities have "never insulted any visitor to Jordan" and recent precautionary measures to insure "maximum security" for the summit conference apply to all people visiting Jordan.

Arab Summit--Amman television reported that following the conclusion of the work of the seven-member Arab committee, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said that there are "no problems" on convening the summit conference and that "all Arab states" of the Arab League will attend meetings of the Arab foreign ministers on 20 November. Amman radio cited Klibi as stating that no Arab state has notified him of its refusal to attend the summit conference. An unattributed commentary broadcast by Damascus radio on 19 November, however, reiterated Syrian objections to holding the summit under present circumstances in which "some sides have fabricated a peripheral confrontation" to divert attention from "the real, more important and more dangerous confrontation." INA reported that the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, declared that the PLO will take part in both the Arab foreign ministers conference and the 11th Arab summit.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 226

20 November 1980

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS I

Reportage on Seven-Member Committee Meeting
Al-Qasim Address A 1
Syrian 'Threat' A 1
Al-Qasim, Klibi Comments A 1
Further Report A 1
PLO To Attend Amman Arab Summit Conference A 2
Arab Foreign Ministers Set To Meet in Amman 25 Nov A 2
Foreign Ministers Arrive for Summit Meeting A 2
Omani Minister A 3
YAR Minister A 3
Tunisian Minister A 3
Iraqi Foreign Minister Reiterates Support for Summit A 4
Syria's Khaddam, PLO's Qaddumi Depart Jordan A 4
Arab Economic Unity Council To Meet in Amman 29 Nov A 4
Arab League Concerned by Iranian Attack on Kuwait A 5
'Arafat Comments on Mediator Role in Iran-Iraq Conflict [VOP] A 5
Responsibility Claimed for Jabalyah Official's Death [VOP] A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

'Arafat Meets With Amir, Leaves for Aden 19 Nov C 1

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Makes National Day Speech C 1
Second 5-Year Plan Emphasizes National Security C 3
[KHALEEJ TIMES 18 Nov]
Officials Discuss Iraqi-Iranian War, Gulf Security C 5

PDRY

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for Talks 19 Nov C 5
Meeting With Chairman C 6
Friendship Committees Formed, Leadership Announced C 6

EGYPT

Joint Egyptian-U.S. Military Exercises Begin D 1
Ghali Interviewed on Reagan, Mideast Situation D 1
[Madrid EL PAIS 14 Nov]
'Ali Views Autonomy, Jordanian Participation D 2
'Ali Reiterates Support for EEC Initiative D 3
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 19 Nov]
As-Sadat Makes Statement After 19 Nov Meeting D 3

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques 19-20 Nov E 1
Communique No 149 E 1
Communique No 150 E 2
Ibrahim Addresses Hospitalized Wounded 19 Nov E 3
Kurdistan Radio Cites Victories Over Iraqi Army E 3
[Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan]
New Kurdish Station Broadcasts Anti-Regime Programs E 3

LEBANON

National Movement Offices Close in West Beirut G 1
Phalangists, Sham'unists Sign Cooperation Agreement G 1

SYRIA

Foreign Minister Khaddam Returns From Amman H 1
Papers Criticize Jordanian Stance Toward Syria H 1
Commentary Gives Reasons for Postponing Arab Summit H 3
AL-BA'TH Warns of Changes Unfavorable to U.S. [14 Nov] H 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

FLN Calls for Cease-fire in Iran-Iraq Conflict I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Scores As-Sadat, U.S. Aggression I 1
Official Receives Credentials of CSSR Ambassador I 3

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Outlines State Budget for 1981 I 3

ISRAEL

Government Wins Knesset's Confidence by Three Votes N 1
Morning Editorials N 1
Midday Editorials N 2
Reportage on Disturbances, Security Force Activity N 2
Eytan Interview N 2
Military Sources N 3
Arab Youths N 4
Nabulus 'Activists' N 4
Jabalyah Curfew N 4
UN Spokesman Reports IDF Action in Lebanon 20 Nov N 4
'Terrorists' in Lebanon Receive Libyan Katyushas N 4
[HA'ARETZ 18 Nov]

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS Ministerial Council Begins Deliberations in Lome Q 1
Defense Ministers' Meeting Q 1
Heads of State Gather in Conakry for Niger Basin Meeting Q 1

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, Numayri Address Addis Ababa Dinner R 1
Mengistu Speech R 1
Numayri Speech R 2

KENYA

Ouka Denies Training Uganda Assassination Squad R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Dacko, Lebouder Speak on Formation of New Government S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Criticizes European Countries Harboring Dissidents S 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Expelled Libyan Diplomats Appeal for More Time T 1
Commentary on Expulsion T 1
Paper on Al-Qadhdhafi T 2

GUINEA-BISSAU

List of Revolutionary Council Members Published T 2
Lisbon on New Leaders T 2

LIBERIA

Doe Aborts Flight to Guinea, Returns Home T 3
Aircraft 'Problems' T 3
Affairs 'Normal' T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Vietnam's Giap Ends Visit, Leaves for Prague U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Legislation Proposed To Allow Blacks To Join Unions U 1
Minister Warns Trade Embargo Will Hurt Blacks U 1

ZIMBABWE

Protestors Demand Disarming ZIPRA in Chitungwiza U 1

REPORTAGE ON SEVEN-MEMBER COMMITTEE MEETING

Al-Qasim Address

JN191536 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (PETRA)--Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has said that reviewing the Arab and international situation and defining the means to insure implementation of a comprehensive strategy for confronting the Zionist enemy must be based on a comprehensive evaluation of the pan-Arab difficulties facing us, utilization of our huge Arab potentials, reactivation of the Arab-international dialogue, support for the PLO and for the steadfastness of the occupied territories; citizens and reactivation and development of the Arab League organs.

Speaking at the opening session of the seven-member committee, which began here yesterday evening, Al-Qasim added that during its three previous meetings, the committee expressed its ideas as to what must be contained in the comprehensive strategy for confronting the Zionist enemy in the upcoming stage. He added that these ideas focused on the need to define both the transitional and final objectives of the Arab struggle for the liberation of Palestine. He also stressed the need to work for joint Arab action on the political, economic, social and military levels by employing a new style in dealing with the Arab causes, with the real participation of the Arab leaders, in order to build influential institutions that can carry out the duties entrusted to them.

Syrian Threat

JN191823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (INA)--The seven-member ministerial committee held its third meeting in Amman this evening.

Sources close to the committee said that there is a desire to end the committee meetings tonight, even if the meeting continues until a late hour.

It has been learned that the Syrian regime's delegation insists on its call for the postponement of the 11th Arab summit conference and that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has threatened to withdraw from the seven member committee.

The committee sources stressed that the 11th Arab summit conference will be held at its fixed date and that the Syrian regime's withdrawal will not influence its convocation or success. These sources added that none of the committee members responded to the Syrian foreign minister's reasons.

Al-Qasim, Klibi Comments

JN191832 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1816 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Arab seven-member committee, which is entrusted with charting the formula for joint Arab action, ended its work in Amman a short while ago.

Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the committee, stated that a subcommittee has been created and entrusted with formulating the draft project for Arab strategy, to be referred to the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which will begin its work in Amman tomorrow, Thursday evening.

Al-Qasim added that the discussed proposals affirmed the basic principles of the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions but have been developed in the interest of joint Arab action in all fields.

Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, stated that the formulation committee includes representatives of all of the member-states of the seven-member committee and of the Arab League general secretariat.

In reply to a question on the forthcoming Arab summit conference, Klibi said that there are no problems on convening the conference, adding that all Arab states that are members of the Arab League will attend the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers tomorrow. Klibi affirmed that the summit conference will be held at the scheduled date and that all Arab League member-states will attend it.

Further Report

JN192209 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Arab seven-member committee, on the level of foreign ministers, concluded its meetings in Amman this evening.

Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the committee, stated that a formulation committee has been formed and that it comprises representatives of the parent committee's member-states. This committee has been entrusted with formulating a working program that might be considered an extension and reassertion of the principles and basic resolutions reached at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences, taking into consideration the need to further develop some of these principles in accordance with pan-Arab interests and in response to recent changes and developments.

Al-Qasim expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the committee's work, terming it successful.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi stressed in a statement that viewpoints during the committee's meetings were identical and in accordance with the pan-Arab interest. He asserted that there were no differences during the committee's meetings.

Klibi said that the working program that will be drafted by the formulation committee, which derives from the seven-member committee, will be referred to the Arab foreign ministers conference due to open in Amman tomorrow.

Klibi stressed that the summit conference will be held at its scheduled date in Amman. He explained that none of the Arab states notified him of its refusal to attend the summit conference.

The formulation committee started its meetings this evening in Amman to draft the working program.

PLO TO ATTEND AMMAN ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN191919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (INA)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has announced that the PLO will take part in the Arab foreign ministers' conference and the 11th Arab summit conference.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS SET TO MEET IN AMMAN 25 NOV

JN201312 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The meetings of the Arab foreign ministers will begin in Amman this evening to pave the way for the convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference which will open in Amman on 25 November. The Arab foreign ministers will discuss two documents: The first deals with a strategy for political action and the second with a comprehensive strategy for the Arab economy.

The Arab foreign ministers continued to arrive in Amman today to attend these meetings. Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre; Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah; Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; Ambassador Kisrawan Labaki, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; and Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs have arrived in Amman for this purpose. Nu'aymi stated that the date and venue of the summit conference are very important, particularly since it will convene in a forward confrontation area in the Arab homeland. He added that the Arab nation is pinning high hopes on the meeting of the Arab leaders in order to strengthen Arab ranks and continue the march which began at the Baghdad summit and was bolstered at the Tunis summit conference.

Nu'aymi said that the Amman summit conference will be of distinct importance. By rallying our ranks through joint Arab action, we can confront the challenges and continue the line which we began at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences, he added. Nu'aymi expressed hope that the Arab leaders will succeed in purifying the atmosphere and removing all differences.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR SUMMIT MEETING

Omani Minister

JN191246 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az'Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Amman this afternoon at the head of the Omani delegation to participate in the Arab foreign ministers' conference scheduled to be held tomorrow.

In a statement to a JNA correspondent, the Omani minister said: I am glad to attend the meeting of the brother Arab ministers in order to discuss issues of interest to the Arab world and to exchange viewpoints on them. The Omani minister added: We hope that the 11th Arab summit conference will be a good meeting so as to fulfill the Arab nation's aspirations and ambitions. He added: More than any time before we need to meet for the achievement of the goals that are of interest to the Arab nation.

The Omani minister was welcomed at Amman airport by Ma'n Abu Nuwar, minister of culture, youth, tourism and antiquities; Musa al-Kilani, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; the Omani ambassador to Jordan; and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

YAR Minister

JN191631 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr arrived in Amman today, leading his country's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' meetings, which begin tomorrow, Thursday.

Speaking to a JNA correspondent, Minister ath-Thawr said: We have been optimistic about the summit conference right from the time it was scheduled to take place in Amman.

The minister added: The topics to be discussed and the current Arab atmosphere make it incumbent on the Arab leaders to meet. We are greatly confident that the conference will achieve the positive results cherished by our Arab nation.

The YAR minister was met on arrival by Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Tunisian Minister

JN191839 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Hassan Belkhodja arrived in Amman this evening to lead his country's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' meetings. The Tunisian foreign affairs minister was met at the airport by Education Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall, several Foreign Ministry employees and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SUMMIT

JN192158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Amman, 19 Nov (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'oun Hammadi has described the program agreed on by the seven-member committee as realistic and suitable for the forthcoming stage.

In a statement to the INA team, he said that through this program the committee has reaffirmed all of the Baghdad summit principles and has defined the final goal and short-term plans within the framework of joint Arab political action.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reitereated Iraq's support for holding the 11th Arab summit conference and said: We will participate in this conference in the required manner. He pointed out that the Amman summit conference is different from other conferences because it is the first to discuss economic issues in addition to political matters.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said: Right from the beginning, we held that economic issues should be given special importance. Therefore, it has been decided to discuss political and economic issues at the 11th Arab summit conference. He asserted that we do not see any justification for postponing the conference or for changing its venue. He said that Iraq thinks that Arab summit conferences should be held at a fixed date no matter whether the Arab situation is faced with problems or not.

Speaking about the official Arab position on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq has not asked for the support of any Arab country in its war with the Iranian regime. However, any Arab country adopting a pan-Arab stand on this war would be especially appreciated by us, he said.

Dr Hammadi also said: Iraq has not submitted the question of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict to the Arab League due to its belief that the question is addressed to all of the Arab people. We welcome any support from our brothers. The questions that are being submitted deal with joint Arab action.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM, PLO'S QADDUMI DEPART JORDAN

JN192146 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Amman this evening after taking part in the meetings of the seven-member Arab committee, which concluded in Amman this evening.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, also left Amman after taking part in the same meeting.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL TO MEET IN AMMAN 29 NOV

JN191426 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (PETRA)--Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, has announced that the council's member-states have agreed to hold the council's 36th ordinary session in Amman on 29 November instead of its formerly scheduled date on 3 December.

The session will be held at the level of Arab economy and finance ministers.

ARAB LEAGUE CONCERNED BY IRANIAN ATTACK ON KUWAIT

LD191556 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1525 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Tunis, 19 Nov (SPA)--The Arab League has expressed deep concern over the attacks on Kuwait by the Iranian Air Force.

In a statement released today, the league stresses the need to respect the sovereignty and safety of Kuwaiti territory. The statement warns of the gravity of repeating such attacks on any state in the region, which could escalate the conflict and aggravate the dangers surrounding the area. The following is text of the statement:

At the time when efforts are being made to put an end to the war between Iraq and Iran and to settle their problems amicably, we were taken aback by the events which took place on the northern border of Kuwait, a matter which escalates the conflict and aggravates the dangers threatening the region. While expressing deep concern over the exposure of a member state to unjustified attack, the league stresses the need to respect the sovereignty and safety of Kuwaiti territory and warns of the gravity of repeating such attacks on any state in the region. The league draws attention to the fact that Arab solidarity does not permit the adoption of an attitude which is void of reaction.

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON MEDIATOR ROLE IN IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC151509 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text of first installment of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's interview with the chief editor of the Lebanese newspaper AL-BAYRAQ, Mihlim Karam, published in AL-BAYRAQ on 15 November]

[Excerpts] Question: It was reported that you had encountered unexpected treatment in both Tehran and Baghdad when you visited the two countries in an attempt to stop the war. Nevertheless, the Palestinian mediation is continuing. Do you expect this mediation to succeed? And what is your comment with regard to those who are saying that the PLO should not mediate to stop a war whose aim is to liberate occupied Arab land, because the Palestinian lands are occupied and the liberation of any land should be encouraged?

Answer: First of all, who said that we had encountered unexpected treatment in the two countries. I went [to the two countries] at the beginning of the war after I had found out that this was my duty. We discussed this subject at the PLO Executive Committee and we decided to undertake a brotherly initiative because we considered that this war would entail serious consequences for the entire area. On this basis, two PLO delegations were first sent to Baghdad and Tehran. Then I acted with the approval of the two sides. This approval was conveyed to the two delegations whom we had sent. The two sides also welcomed the PLO's efforts to stop the war and spare bloodshed.

We held important talks with President Saddam [Husayn] and the Iraqi leadership and with President Bani-Sadr and the Iranian leadership. We reached a conclusion on some important point after taking note of the viewpoints of the two sides.

From the outset, the Palestinian leadership decided not to act unilaterally. We decided that the nonalignment movement is the best framework for our activity. This is because the two countries are members of this movement and Iraq will head the nonalignment movement's conference which will be held in Baghdad in 1982. Meanwhile, there were other activities or mediations, such as those which were approved by the Islamic Conference.

During my stay in Tehran, [Pakistan] President Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti arrived there. Brother President Bani-Sadr insisted that I attend the meeting that took place between him and President Ziaul Haq. At that time I told the journalists that I am not a mediator and I will not be a mediator. The PLO will not be a mediator, but we are a bridge of confidence in this Arab area, a bridge of confidence in the Middle East, a bridge of confidence between the sons of the Arab nation and our brothers the Iranians.

In my talks with President Saddam Husayn I did not understand that he wants more than he already has in the agreements concluded between the two sides, be they old or new agreements. Up to now, neither the Iranian side nor the Iraqi side has declared anything concerning Arabistan. Therefore, your question about this point is irrelevant as far as our good offices are concerned because neither the Iranian side nor the Iraqi side has raised this point.

Question: It is being said that you are against the war because King Husayn supports Iraq, which means that he may again compete with the PLO over control of the West Bank with Iraqi support. How much of this is true?

Answer: This analysis is not realistic. We believe that the war is not in the interest of the area as a whole. I said that it has caused an economic massacre in both countries. Therefore, it is an economic massacre in the whole area. As Presidents Saddam and Bani-Sadr told me personally, the United States will be the only one that will benefit from this war. I have found out that both sides are eager to attempt to end this war. Therefore, the PLO is determined to continue to play its role to end the fighting and stop the bloodshed. Some of my brothers were with me and they heard this talk from the two sides.

Although we know that we are acting under complex conditions for several reasons, some of which being local and the other external, I have not lost hope for one moment that the committee formed by the nonaligned states coordinating bureau will reach encouraging results vis-a-vis this Iraqi-Iranian problem. I will not disclose now what I know. I will not try to assure anyone because I am not in a position to reveal all the information I have.

This does not mean that our task will be an easy one. It is rather a difficult task, but merely thinking that this hardship may lead to an end to the fighting makes every hardship seem easy for the sake of this goal. The alternative will be tragic for the entire region.

Question: One month from now the Palestinian revolution will celebrate its 16th anniversary. Are you satisfied with its achievements so far? When you started the revolution, did you expect it to last all this period? Do you believe that the revolution is living now in a dilemma?

Answer: First of all, it is enough to tell you that we have succeeded in turning our people from refugees to rebels and from being merely UNRWA numbers to being the No 1 issue at the United Nations and in the world. For instance, this year the Security Council met five times at our request and with the assistance of our allies, friends and the states which recognize us. Over 115 states now recognize the PLO, which is twice the number of states which recognize Israel.

As for the dilemma issue, I say that since its inception the revolution has been a dilemma, not for itself but for its enemies. It is enough to look at the number of the enemies and their ferocious onslaught on us in order to know that they are in a dilemma.

I will give you a simple example. I do not want to tell you what happened in the election bazaar between Reagan, Carter and Anderson. All three competed in giving promises to Israel and in (?attacking) the PLO. This was an election bazaar which we could have ignored. However, we answered it and wrote an official memorandum in which we announced that no U.S. official has the right to attack a UN member, and we are an observer member at the United Nations.

It is sufficient to say that within 48 hours from his election, Reagan made two statements and spoke about two main issues in the world. He spoke about his relations with the Soviet Union and [words indistinct]. He also spoke about the PLO and the Palestinian people. It is true that his talk about the PLO and the Palestinian people was not positive. However, the mere knowledge that the PLO was the main preoccupation of the U.S. president-elect to the extent that he spoke about it in his first two statements shows how much the PLO has achieved by imposing itself on its enemies. It is a dilemma for them and not for us.

RESPONSIBILITY CLAIMED FOR JABALYAH OFFICIAL'S DEATH

NC181848 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A responsible military source in the Palestinian revolution has stated the following: At a time when all the sons of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land concur to confront all imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed against our people, revolution and land--of which the autonomy plot constitutes a link in a chain to liquidate the Palestinian issue--our people demonstrated a splendid and unified confrontation against this plot. At a time when our people's forces, masses, establishments and societies are closing their ranks to confront this plot, certain deviant agents adopted a vacillating stand and submitted to the enemy's will.

Out of concern for its masses and nation, the Palestinian revolution issued orders to liquidate one of these people, who submitted to the Zionist enemy's will and its intelligence organ's agent, (Muhammad Hamid) Abu Wardah. Despite warnings that were sent to him to return to his masses and revolution, he was not deterred and persisted in his agentry and dealings with the enemy.

This morning one of our sons shot him while he was in the Jabalyah municipal building in the Gaza Strip.

Stressing its firm and principled stand toward anyone who tries to harm the security of the masses and the revolution, the Palestinian revolution reaffirms that it has implemented our people's decision. This was the people's verdict and the revolution implemented it.

BAHRAIN

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH AMIR, LEAVES FOR ADEN 19 NOV

NC191456 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1325 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Manama, 19 Nov (GNA)--This afternoon the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, met here with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, PLO office director in Qatar Yasin ash-Sharif, and PLO office director in Bahrain Wafa Nabhan.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, 'Arafat said that he and the amir of Bahrain discussed current Arab issues and Israel's military escalations in southern Lenanon--in which modern U.S. weapons are used--against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

'Arafat added that they also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian military conflict and its danger for the Arab and Islamic nations--a conflict, he said, that calls for a unified Arab stand, especially as the time of the Arab summit conference approaches.

He said that he briefed Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on the PLO's efforts to stop the Iraqi-Iranian fighting through the good offices of the committee formed by the non-aligned coordination bureau.

[Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic at 1420 GMT on 19 November carries a Manama-datelined report noting that 'Arafat "left Manama this afternoon for Aden."]

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS MAKES NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

LD191326 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Nov 80 EA

[18 November national day speech by Omani Sultan Qabus at a military parade at the Al-Fath arena in (Al-Utayya)--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God, the Lord of the universe. Blessings and prayers upon the divinely guided prophet and compassion upon all his family and companions.

O noble people: It is our custom every year to celebrate together on this day to praise Almighty God for the favors and blessings he has bestowed upon Oman and to renew our covenant to serve this (?blessed) land, beloved of all our hearts.

Today, as we celebrate our 10th anniversary, it is proper for us to recall the battle we have fought together over the past 10 years and the achievement of security and prosperity in our land and freedom, dignity and progress for every individual living upon its pure soil.

Ten years ago, when we set out together on our march upon that long and arduous road, we had nothing to support us and nothing to help us but faith in what great and Almighty God has decreed. We were destitute of everything, but we were strong in our steadfastness, our faith, our determination and our persistence toward succeeding in spite of all obstacles and difficulties we encountered. [applause]

We had no hospitals to care for the health of the citizens, no schools to educate our rising generations and train them to take their place in the world, no social services to aid and care for the helpless and the needy. We had no government apparatus to organize and develop our country's resources. Many of our talented sons had left the country, after despairing in the face of the prevailing conditions, to look for a living in other places.

Moreover, we were faced by a fierce and loathsome war imposed upon our people by a gang incited and supported by those iniquitous forces which have transformed the lives of millions in this world into misery, drudgery and slavery.

If we look back to those years in the light of the achievements we have been able to make in the land of Oman, with the help of God, we shall be able fully to appreciate the immensity of the tasks we now face. [applause]

We have already had to bear much in the way of difficulties and hardships and to overcome many disappointing setbacks. We had no alternative but to face up to those challenges and difficulties by fighting everything we encountered and in every field, for the sake of our country's stability and glory. [applause]

Although we succeeded in overcoming those challenges and performing the enormous tasks imposed upon us, the future [words indistinct] praise be to God that we did not fail and our (?energies) never flagged. And today, as we (?fight) this battle and these challenges, it is clear what we and the whole world [word indistinct] with our united efforts and with the help of our loyal friends who have stood by us in our days of strife and [word indistinct] everything by the grace of the providence and protection of great and Almighty God, we have been able to achieve for our dear country that security, freedom and progress. Today every Omani can raise his head high in proof of his pride and exultation over our achievements. [applause]

[Words indistinct] have become available to every citizen. We now have more than 100,000 schoolboys and schoolgirls being educated in our schools. Our successes have been facilitated by new scientific and technological means. Moreover, our first 5-year plan, which is about to be fulfilled, has shown clearly that our economy is firmly founded. [applause]

As for the interior of our country, the sons of our people are enjoying every freedom in pursuing the course of their lives. We have also found ourselves a respectable place in the international community. [applause]

But at a time when we praise God for these blessing and express our pleasure and jubilation at the success of our efforts, we should not forget those without whose sacrifices and devotion in performing their national duty we would not have been able to achieve all this. I refer to the valiant officers and soldiers of our armed forces, including the strong men of our national contingents, on whom we look on this glorious day with pride, appreciation and gratitude. [applause] Their firmness on the battlefield and their steadfastness against the enemy throughout the year of our struggle, their rush to sacrifice their lives cheaply in defense of our country enabled us to build our modern Oman. Their sacrifice will remain an ambassador [as heard] and a light for our future. [applause]

Self-reliance should be the fundamental element of all our projects and plans for the future. Our efforts should be directed, before anything else, to strengthening our economy and diversifying our economic projects by reducing dependence on the single source--oil. To achieve this goal we should not dissipate our efforts and resources by setting up meaningless prestige projects. Rather we should direct everything to continuously improving the standard of living of all the people and strengthening the basic props of security and stability in our homeland. [applause]

This is the goal of our second 5-year plan--the plan which will be implemented at the beginning of next year, God willing. [applause] Over the next 5 years we will spend more than 7 billion Omani riyals on projects that will enable us to fulfill this purpose. Projects for electric power, water extensions, construction of roads, houses, public utilities and social services will receive special attention. Agricultural development projects and fish resources will receive the same attention. These are two sectors that we intend to develop to enable us to achieve national self-sufficiency. The benefits of this massive program will, God willing, prevail all over the sultanate, from the northernmost tip of Musandam Peninsula to the furthest point in the south. [applause]

In order to achieve this goal, we have decided to establish Qabus University in Nazwa. There our sons will receive the fruits of science and knowledge at the highest international levels, by the will and success of Almight God. [applause]

We have called on our brothers to join us and help us in safeguarding the security and stability of this area, which is vital not only to us but to the world as a whole. But to no avail. Hence, and in view of the fact that we are threatened, that we still have living and bitter memories of the reality and [word indistinct] of that danger, we have no option but to request assistance from those who will supply us the means that will enable us to defend ourselves. [applause]

We regard ourselves as members of the Third World. We are proud of our Arab affiliation. We have no desire to involve ourselves in the conflicts of the superpowers or serve the interests of others. All we want is for us and all the countries of the area to be left in peace and to play our role in serving the cause of world peace. Here we must emphasize to all that our desire for peace does not emanate from a feeling of weakness. If we are exposed to any aggression we will defend our country with all our strength and to the last drop of our blood. [applause]

SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN EMPHASIZES NATIONAL SECURITY

GF200548 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 18 Nov 80 p I

[From special feature on Omani national day; by Roger Sargent]

[Text] Oman's second 5-year development plan (1981-1985) gives top priority to defense and national security with allocation of OR 2973 million. This is million or 800 more than the plan's total development expenditure, a clear indication of the seriousness with which the sultanate views developments in the Gulf.

The plan envisages defense and national security expenditure rising from OR 499 million in 1981 to OR 707 million in 1985 and underlines the Oman Government's concern for security in this region.

The deputy chairman of the development council, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais Zawawi, who unveiled the plans on Sunday before more than 100 foreign journalists invited to Oman for the country's 10th anniversary celebrations, gave no details.

He stressed that 30 percent of the allocation would be spent on "civil related" military projects such as housing, the flying doctor service and police, but fielded questions about plans for the remaining 70 percent.

The plan envisages a total revenue of OR 6947 million from oil, gas, grants and "other revenue."

Current expenditure, including defense, amounts to OR 5138 million, rising from OR 823 million in 1981 to OR 1,265 million in 1985.

Development expenditure, which includes civil projects, support for the private sector, housing finance, fisheries and agriculture, and allocation for Petroleum Development Oman (PDO) will total OR 2,152 million.

Contribution to international and regional organizations and the country's emergency fund will take a further OR 75 million, providing for total expenditure of OR 7,365 million.

Mr Zawawi said that the first 5-year development plan had achieved appreciable results, and contributed to Oman's progress. The new plan had taken almost 2 years to prepare during which a special government committee coordinated with all government ministries to ensure complete agreement on priorities and policies.

He said the new plan incorporated major policies which aid down the direction of Oman's economic development in the next half decade. These included the extensions of government services throughout the country with emphasis given to regions with "special geographical considerations," such as Musandam, Zufar and other outlying regions.

The new plan gives high priority to development of water resources, agriculture and fisheries with allocation of OR 157 million. This includes OR 22 million for maintaining and improving the falaj system, wells and canals.

It also includes OR 43.54 million of government assistance to the private sector of the agriculture and fisheries industry, and OR 19 million earmarked for a new agriculture and fisheries bank which will extend credit at concessional terms.

The plan emphasises the development of the private sector, not only in agriculture and fisheries, but also in manufacturing, mining and handicrafts. To achieve this the plan has created a program of directing finance to the private sector and has allocated OR 135 million for this.

Of this, OR 16 million will be grants to small-sized projects, with the remaining OR 119 million to be paid out as interest-free loans over 20-year terms. The program also allocates OR 20 million to both the Oman Development Bank and the housing bank.

The plan allocates OR 100 million low-cost housing, OR 344 million for the Ministry of Communications, of which OR 265 million is for road construction and OR 3.5 million for extending the Mina Qabus harbor.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR, GULF SECURITY

NC161536 Doha QNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Muscat, 16 Nov (QNA)--Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, the minister of state for foreign affairs in the Sultanate of Oman, has stated that his country's stance on the Iraqi-Iranian war does not differ from the Arab Gulf states' stand of no interference. He expressed his country's sorrow over the continuation of this war and its desire for an early end to it.

At a press conference he held today to explain the main lines of the 5-year plan which begins in 1981, Az-Zawawi underlined the responsibility of the Sultanate of Oman in guaranteeing the safety of navigation in Hormuz Strait.

Answering a question on the responsibility for the security of the Gulf and on Arab solidarity and the attitude toward the Hormuz Strait, Yusuf al-'Alawi, the under secretary of the Omani Foreign Ministry, said thatthe security of the Gulf is connected with the sovereignty of the Gulf states over their territories and consequently the security of this area is the responsibility of its states. Al-'Alawi added: Due to the fact that the Gulf area is very sensitive toward the interests of many states in the world, then talk about the security of the Gulf must be considered from two angles; the first is the creation of some sort of good relations among the states in the region. What has happened between Iraq and Iran must not be repeated. This would guarantee the security of the Gulf to a large extent. The other angle is that ways should be studied to put an end to foreign interference in the area. The states in the region must search for effective guarantees to confront this danger in the future.

Concerning Arab solidarity, Al-'Alawi said: We are in dire need to see Arab solidarity restored to what it was. He added that the Arab states attach great importance to the forthcoming Arab summit to restore Arab solidarity to what it was.

Concerning the 5-year plan, Qays az-Zawawi said that the total revenues during the years of the next plan are estimated at 6.947 billion Omani rials. This figure includes 6.376 billion rials which is the next revenues from oil during the 5 years of the plan.

PDRY

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR TALKS 19 NOV

LD191914 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestine revolution, arrived at Aden international airport this evening. He was received by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers; a number of party and state officials; the director of the organizations office; a number of Palestinian students and ambassadors accredited to the republic.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat is accompanied by Brother Salah Khalaf, member of the Executive Committee of the Fatah movement. On his arrival, Brother Yasir 'Arafat held a special meeting with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at the presidium building. It was attended by Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, and Salah Khalaf, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement.

Meeting With Chairman

LD192124 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Nov 80 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a meeting this evening soon after 'Arafat's arrival in Aden.

"In the course of a statement to Aden radio, he said: We will discuss with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and brother officials the grave situation stemming from the Iran-Iraq war and its effects on the region as a whole and its consequences. He added: We will discuss tomorrow's meeting in Amman of Arab foreign ministers and the (?proceedings) that took place at the meeting of the seven-member committee yesterday and today to prepare the summit conference, and also Yemeni-Palestinian bilateral relations, taking into account the gravity of the stage through which we are passing, particularly in the face of the American administration's insistence on intensifying its presence in the region, whether in the Red Sea, the Gulf, the Indian Ocean or the Mediterranean Sea."

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEES FORMED, LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCED

LD192006 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Amendments were announced today in the formation of the presidium of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity, its secretariat and the Yemeni Societies of Friendship with Peoples.

The presidium of the council has been constituted with Brother Al 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as chairman; Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, as deputy chairman; Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah, Riyadh al-Akbari, Faysal Muhammad 'Abdallah, Nur Ba Abbad and Muhammad Murshid Naji, as members.

The secretariat of the presidium of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity has been constituted with 10 members under the chairmanship of Brother Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah.

The Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Committee has also been formed under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir; the Yemeni-Hungarian Friendship Society under the chairman of Brother Salih ibn Husaynun; the Yemeni-Vietnamese Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali; the Yemeni-Bulgarian Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother Anis Hasan Yahya; the Yemeni-Czechoslovak Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal; the Yemeni-Cuban Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali; the Yemeni-GDR Friednship Society under the chairmanship of Brother Hasan as-Sallami; the Yemeni-Ethiopian Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother Salih Hasan Muhammad; the Yemeni-Chinese Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas; the Yemeni-French Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother Sa'id an-Nuban; and the Yemeni-Italian Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Brother 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar.

Intensive meetings of leading bodies of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity will be held soon as well as those of the Yemeni Societies of Friendship with Peoples for the purpose of evaluating previous experience and taking appropriate steps to strengthen their activities and drawing up plans and regulations regulating their work for the coming period. The Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity will also hold a meeting to strengthen and expand it and to approve plans, regulations and steps for developing its activities and strengthening its role in the political and social life in our country and in the course of the world movement for peace and solidarity.

JOINT EGYPTIAN-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN

NC191844 Cairo MENA in English 1810 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)--Defence and War Production Minister Lt General Ahmad Badawi and Chief of Staff Lt General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah witnessed today the first stage of the joint exercise by Egyptian troops and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force which took place in the western desert.

The exercise opened with fire preparations by the airforces in the skies of the position to be stormed. The Mirages and MiG-17's made these fire preparations. Then an Egyptian parachutists company and two American companies were dropped from air to storm and occupy the mock enemy position.

The helicopters M-48 carried the Egyptian parachutists and their equipment to the scene under the protection of the American Cobra helicopter. Black Hawk planes [as received] carried the American paratroopers.

The American planes scouts kept an eye on the enemy moves during the operation, which will last for four days, day and night, in order to carry out the mission and control the enemy position.

Seventy different Egyptian and American planes took part in this 46-minute air formation.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON REAGAN, MIDEAST SITUATION

LD191351 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Juan Gonzalez Yuste interview in Madrid with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali: "Egypt Is Not Isolated; It Is the Arab World Which Is"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali declares himself "optimistic in the medium and long term" about the situation in the Near East, although he regrets the "lack of political imagination and generosity" of the present Israeli Government and believes that Egypt is not isolated from the Arab world as a result of the peace with Israel; rather that it is the other Arabs who are isolated.

Question: Could Ronald Reagan's election as the new U.S. president, in your opinion, delay or harm the peace program which was begun with the Camp David agreements?

Answer: The Camp David agreements are a framework for diplomatic activity by the United States, Israel and Egypt for diplomatic activity by the United States, Israel and Egypt for the present, although we trust in the future involvement of Jordan and the Palestinians. The participation of the United States, as a country which is a signatory to those agreements, is what is really important, over and above the person occupying the White House.

Question: The U.S. president-elect has not shown himself exactly critical of the Israeli policy of settlements in the occupied territories, and he recently described the PLO as a "terrorist" organization. Are these not bad omens for the final attainment of a stable peace in the Near East?

Answer: We do not take verbal statements but the signed agreements into consideration--even less so if the statements are made in an election campaign. I am convinced that the new U.S. administration will proceed within the framework of Camp David.

Question: After 18 months of negotiations, the issue of Palestinian autonomy is virtually blocked. Who is to blame for this?

Answer: Undoubtedly the Menachim Begin government and its lack of political imagination and generosity. Israel is denying the Palestinian people their right to self-determination.

Question: What repercussions do you believe the war between Iran and Iraq will have?

Answer: We are deeply concerned about this conflict, which is like a civil war between two nonaligned and developing Muslim countries. The consequences will be terrible for the entire region and for many poor countries of Africa and Asia which were receiving oil and aid from Iran and Iraq.

Question: The Egyptian Government has shown itself prepared to give the United States military facilities on its territory. On what terms?

Answer: These facilities, which would be of a temporary nature and would under no circumstances be military bases, would be granted only if three preconditions exist: if there is aggression against an Arab country, if that country seeks aid from the United States and if Washington is prepared to come to the aid of the attacked country.

Question: Are you confident that Egypt will be able to surmount its present isolation from the Arab world?

Answer: Egypt is not isolated; it is the Arab world which is isolated. It is like the question about the glass of water. Is it half empty or half full? Egypt constitutes one-third of the Arab world on its own, and over half if you add Sudan. Although we do not have diplomatic relations with some states, there is a transnational solidarity, with Egyptian technicians working in many countries.

Question: What role do you attribute to Libyan President Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the Near East crisis?

Answer: Al-Qadhdhafi is playing a negative and shameful role for the Third World, taking part in the attempts to destabilize Chad, Central Africa, Tunisia, Sudan and Uganda. He spends his petrodollars on political and military adventurism and is an ridiculous a figure as Bokassa or Idi Amin.

'ALI VIEWS AUTONOMY, JORDANIAN PARTICIPATION

NC192141 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1907 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Husan 'Ali has said that he is likely to visit the United States shortly, and that Vice President Husni Mubarak is likely to visit it in mid-December. He said that the final date for these visits depended on the results of contacts with the United States.

In an interview with Egyptian television broadcast this evening on the occasion of the third anniversary of President Anwar as-Sadat's historic peace initiative, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the fact that the United States was playing the role of a full partner in the peace process indicated that it was interested in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that a policy did not change much with the change in president. All countries have their various external interests, and consequently the United States, which signed the Camp David accords, will inevitably be committed to them. He said: Since U.S. President-elect Reagan has pointed to the need for King Husayn to participate in the peace process, we welcome this in principle. However, we are opposed to its timing because the Camp David accords provides for an autonomy period after which the Palestinians can determine their future. After the 3 years allocated for autonomy, then King Husayn can join.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: As we signed the Egyptian-Israeli treaty according to the Camp David accords and both sides have been committed to them, there is also the other part pertaining to the Palestinians. Normalization must not be linked to autonomy despite the fact that one affects the other. Normalization is existing on the official level, but it is affected by the popular level. There is no doubt that the Egyptian citizen is worried. Had full autonomy been applied, relations between Egypt and Israel would have been normal because relations between Israel and the other Arab countries would have been normal.

Speaking of the settlements, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Israeli Government was adopting a tenacious stand on this issue. He said: I flew over these settlements in a helicopter for 4 and 1/2 hours and wandered around among them for 2 hours in a car. I have seen that most of these settlements can be removed. The other thing I want to say is that their presence will not achieve security for Israel as much as peace with the Arab countries and the Palestinians. He said: If we ask the Israeli people, I am confident that they will not find these settlements useful for their security. The people know that the settlements will not achieve security but will provoke the Palestinians, who are supposed to live side by side in peace with the Israelis.

'ALI REITERATES SUPPORT FOR EEC INITIATIVE

LD200949 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Cairo--Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Egypt welcomed the European statement on the Middle East on the grounds that it did not conflict with Camp David.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali was thus commenting on reports that Israel is trying to dissuade the EEC countries from putting forward any initiative on the Middle East when they meet next month. He added: Egypt already welcomed the European statement and it welcomes any European initiative provided that it proceeds along the same line. Meanwhile, the foreign minister denounced the reported provocation by a Libyan patrol against a Tunisian patrol on the Tunisian border.

AS-SADAT MAKES STATEMENT AFTER 19 NOV MEETING

NC191905 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] After his meeting today in Ismailia with legislative and executive leaders, President Anwar as-Sadat stated that despite all Israeli attempts, a just and comprehensive peace would be achieved sooner or later. He said that this was a sure fact.

During the meeting, which was attended by the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council president, deputy prime ministers and ministers, President as-Sadat pointed out that this meeting was the beginning of a series of party and political meetings on the occasion of the new parliamentary session.

President as-Sadat said that it had been decided that the parliamentary body of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council would hold a meeting next Tuesday to be followed by another meeting of the National Democratic Party Political Bureau on Wednesday.

President as-Sadat pointed out that the state's constitutional institutions were complete now that the Consultative Council had begun its work. He said that the role of the Consultative Council did not differ from that of the People's Assembly except for certain issues that were within the Assembly's jurisdiction. He said that the Consultative Council would enrich the democratic experiment in Egypt.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 19-20 NOV

Communique No 149

JN191759 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Communique No 149 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces, the fighting vanguards of our nation, who have devoted themselves to defending the homeland's sovereignty and people's dignity, continue to teach the Magian Persian enemy appropriate lessons in heroism and sacrifice. The regime of the racist ignorants, by pushing the helpless Iranian peoples' sons to the frontline, must know that the only thing waiting for them is further death and destruction at the hands of the ground lions and the air eagles, brave sons of Iraq.

Following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities this afternoon:

First, the ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. The desperate enemy tried to attack our advanced units today in the northern sector of the theater of operations. However, our units confronted him with bravery and great capability, forcing him to flee after having inflicted the following losses on him:

A. In personnel: 85 killed and a great number of wounded.
B. In equipment: Two tanks and one personnel carrier.

2. Our units continued to attack the enemy in other operational sectors, inflicting the following losses:

A. In personnel: 36 killed.
B. In equipment: Seven vehicles, two of which were loaded with hardware, and one wheeled amphibious vehicle were destroyed and burned. In addition, two field guns were destroyed.
C. A steamboat was destroyed and sunk in Karun River and a fuel storage tank was set ablaze in Abadan.
D. Several defensive position in Abadan were destroyed.

3. Our air force helicopters raided the enemy military targets in the northern and southern sectors in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] region this afternoon, inflicting the following heavy losses:

A. Sixteen tanks and two armored personnel carriers were destroyed.
B. A military building was destroyed in Khafajiyeh.
C. Several enemy troop concentrations were hit and killed.

All of our helicopters returned safely to base.

The enemy losses this afternoon are, therefore, as follows: 121 killed and a large number of wounded, 18 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 7 vehicles of various types, 2 field guns, 1 fuel storage tank burned, 1 steamboat sunk, 1 military building and several defensive positions, along with enemy troop concentrations.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: seven martyrs.
2. In equipment: two tanks.

Second, the air force: Today our planes raided enemy military targets, inflicting the following heavy losses:

A. Our planes launched four raids today against the concentration of enemy units in the Gilan sector and destroyed a large number of his armor, vehicles and personnel.

B. Our planes raided enemy armor and vehicles in the Khafajiyeh region, scoring direct hits against a large number of his armor and vehicles. All of our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 November 1980.

Communique No 150

JN201055 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1023 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Communique No 150 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 20 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces continue to record brilliant pages in the history of our great people and nation in their brave and capable fighting against the racist and Magian Persian enemy. This enemy is trying to push its defeated remnants into losing battles which reap only death and destruction for the sons of the Iranian peoples who have been afflicted with an ignorant and charlatan regime.

The outcome of our armed units' activities in the operational sectors last night and this morning is as follows:

First, the ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 61 killed.
2. In equipment: two tanks; armored personnel carriers; five vehicles, two loaded with military hardware and one carrying personnel; and one missile launcher were destroyed. One gunboat carrying personnel was destroyed and sunk in the Karun River. One helicopter was shot down in the central sector of the theater of operations. Several piles and depots of hardware were blown up and destroyed.
3. A large quantity of medium weapons and equipment was seized.
4. This morning, our helicopters raided enemy military targerts in the northern sectorof the theater of operations, inflicting the following losses: two tanks, one vehicle and several enemy personnel concentrations were destroyed

   All our helicopters returned safely to their bases.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 23 martyrs.
2. In equipment: Six vehicles, three mortars, four guns and three excavators.

Second, the air forces: This morning our air force raided enemy military targets in the northern and southern sectors of the theater of operations, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, as follows:

A. This morning our aircraft launched four raids upon enemy concentrations in the Gilan sector, destroying large numbers of its armor, vehicles and personnel.

B. Our aircraft raided enemy armor and vehicles in the Susangerd area, destroying about 30 tanks and vehicles with direct hits.

All our planes returned safely to their bases.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 November 1980

IBRAHIM ADDRESSES HOSPITALIZED WOUNDED 19 NOV

JN191535 Baghdad Domestic Service In Arabic 1510 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council and assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Military Office, has affirmed that our Arab nation looks with pride on the heroism of our valiant armed forces and of the great Iraqi people.

Addressing the wounded from our armed forces during his visit this morning to the hospital where they are lying, 'Izzat Ibrahim said: You have offered your precious blood and have given all that has been asked of you in the service of the homeland and Arab nation. Indeed, he added, you have shown loyalty to your revolution in its battle against the racist Persian enemy.

KURDISTAN RADIO CITES VICTORIES OVER IRAQI ARMY

JN191858 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1530 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Haj 'Umran, Choman, Galalah--Dear listeners, masses of Iraqi Kurdistan: Reports from Haj 'Umran, Choman, Rayat and Galalah indicate that the disgraceful and aggressive forces that have destroyed thousands of villages in Kurdistan and anihilated all life, even the trees and the springs, were defeated by our bold peshmerga today. Our peshmerga fighters have been attacking the enemy continuously from the evening of 15 November, 1980. The peshmerga of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq launched great attacks on the areas of Hawraman, Sayyid Sadiq, Halabjah and Dahuk [words indistinct] the regime's practices inside the cities and villages. The bold peshmerga fighters were able, after a short battle on 15 November, to advance along all of the roads leading to Darband and Rayat. They also besieged the areas overlooking Haj 'Umran. Greetings to you, our bold and vigilant peshmerga of Kurdistan.

Haj 'Umran--A few hours ago we received [words indistinct] that a battle took place between the peshmerga and the hostile soldiers in Choman. The fighting resulted in the killing of 200 enemy soldiers. Three guns were also seized [words indistinct] and two tanks were destroyed.

NEW KURDISH STATION BROADCASTS ANTI-REGIME PROGRAMS

JN081911 [Editorial Report] A radio station identifying itself in Arabic as "The Voice of the Iraqi Revolution" was first monitored on 7429 kHz at 1650 GMT on 6 November carrying news reports on operations launched by Iraqi Kurds against Iraqi Government forces and referring to the Iraqi Government as the "fascist Ba'thist authorities in Baghdad." Ending the news, the announcer said Arabic: "We have just presented the news of Kurdistan. This is the Voice of the Iraqi Revolution." The station then switched to the Kurdish language, with the announcer saying: "O struggling Iraqi masses, we now end the programs of the sons of the revolution. Until we meet with you tomorrow, we wish you the happiest of times. Long live the struggle! Long live the revolution! Death to the enemy! Down with the fascists!" The station concluded its program with the Kurdish national anthem and signed off at 1700 GMT. Since 6 November the station has been heard carrying Koranic recitations, news reports, announcements of operations against Iraqi forces, exhortations to the "fraternal Arab and Kurdish people" to overthrow the Iraqi Government and patriotic songs. In Kurdish the station has been heard to identify itself as "The Voice of the Iraqi Kurds."

NATIONAL MOVEMENT OFFICES CLOSE IN WEST BEIRUT

NC160951 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 16 Nov (AFP)--Feuding left-wing parties in the Lebanese National Movement have taken their private armies off the streets and closed most of their branch offices in west Beirut in a bid to end the clashes which have lost them public support.

The decision to clamp down on the rising anarchy was taken last week by a majority of the movement's leadership, who said the real enemy was the conservative "isolationist forces backed by Israel." The movement's leaders also said that the task of maintaining internal security would be left to the largely Syrian Arab Peacekeeping Force and the Lebanese Government. Later today representatives of the different parties in the movement were to make an inspection tour to check that the decision to close the branch offices--established after the 1975-6 civil war--had been obeyed.

A visit to west Beirut this morning showed that in fact most of the offices, once heavily sandbagged and guarded round the clock by militia of the various parties, were closed. Gone too were the roadblocks and other defence words erected in the streets, but the different party headquarters were still operating and had their guards strengthened.

Palestinian resistance movements had also closed many of their offices which were not near Palestinian refugee camps, a reliable source said.

The moves followed clashes which came to a head last week in fighting between two of the National Movement parties, which caused the death of one party leader and several other people and left serious material damage. However, some sources feared that the branch offices would be reopened in other forms, as civilian sports clubs or cultural associations, or would become apartments rented under private names but serving as arms caches.

The Lebanese daily ASH-SHARQ, which supports the Syrian line, recently warned its readers to report any suspicious people or activities. But another paper, AS-SAFIR, said that the Syrians would be talking with National Movement and Palestinian leaders in Damascus soon to work out political coordination.

PHALANGISTS, SHAM'UNITES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

NC191332 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Nov

[Excerpt] At a meeting held today, the Lebanese Front laid down the appropriate bases for the unification of the Lebanese forces. [Former] President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil signed a document which has specified new bases for strengthening the Labanese Front's political and military organs and for establishing an executive organ, in addition to streamlining the efforts which the Phalangist party and the National Liberal Party are exerting in the political and military domains.

It has been left for Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Dory Sham'un [as heard] to set the time for the publication of this document. Agreement has also been reached on laying down the bases for future cooperation in all domains and on extending a sincere hand to all Lebanese factions.

It has been learned that present efforts are focused on ironing out problems existing between Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Dany Sham'un [as heard] in order to lay the groundwork for an approaching meeting between them.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RETURNS FROM AMMAN

JN200829 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (SANA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here from Amman last night after having represented Syria in the meetings of the seven-member committee, which is preparing for the forthcoming 11th Arab summit conference.

The SANA correspondent in Amman has learned that the committee was unable to reach a united decision on the convocation of the forthcoming summit conference.

In a statement made while leaving the conference center and prior to his departure for Damascus, Khaddam said: We have not yet agreed on the subject of the summit.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO delegation said: Up to now the position is that Syria will not attend the summit. Asked about the Palestinian stance, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said: It is the same as the Syrian stand.

Conference sources say that it is expected that Libya, the PDRY and Algeria will follow the same course [words indistinct]. Conference sources pointed out that the summit will be of no value without the participation of Syria and the PLO, since they are in direct confrontation with Israel.

One conference source said that some of the Arab foreign ministers who attended the meeting held the view that since Syria is the power directly confronting Israel, the summit conference could not adopt a decision pertaining to confrontation with Israel in the absence of President Hafiz al-Asad.

PAPERS CRITICIZE JORDANIAN STANCE TOWARD SYRIA

JN200840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Syria Will Not Allow Anyone To Undermine Its Security and Dignity of Its Citizens," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: When Syria warned several times that it could crush the agents and saboteurs inside the country and strike at their dens abroad, it was also referring to those who have turned themselves into tools to implement the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy by training these murderers and supplying them with arms and funds.

ATH-THAWRAH pointed out that recent developments confirm that the collusion of some people with this conspiracy, despite their attempts at deception and cover-ups, has robbed them of even the freedom to move away from or curtail the suspect practices against Syria's steadfastness and its principled stands.

This attitude cannot be ignored any longer if it continues and escalates, particularly in the wake of the recent practices. These acts did not stop at plotting against this country's security, but went beyond this to the mistreatment and insulting of its citizens--violating all Arab norms and values. In this country we proceed from a principled stand in confronting the plot and its criminal agents and tools. Similarly, proceeding from the same strong and firm stand, we will not allow others to mistreat our citizens and undermine their dignity. We will adopt the necessary measures to safeguard the country's security and the safety of its citizens.

Under the headline "In Whose Interests Are the Jordanian Authorities Provoking Syria?" The newspaper TISHRIN comments on the statement made by an official source in Damascus yesterday which affirmed that the Jordanian authorities have recently been mistreating, insulting and maligning Syrian citizens going to Jordan, sending back the majority of them and barring their entry.

TISHRIN says: This statement-warning came somewhat late, for the behavior to which the Syrian source referred is not new and goes back to the day when certain quarters in Jordan saw fit to deviate from all dicates in regard to relations of brotherhood, good-neighborliness, common interests and the common issue as well as the commitments to the steps of coordination and cooperation--thus entering into a losing wager against Syria.

Syria has been silent for a long time over overt and covert behavior harmful to it and deviating from the relations that should exist between neighboring countries, let alone fraternal ones. Syria remained silent grudgingly, not out of weakness or fear but out of nobility and loftiness so as to safeguard the bonds of blood and brotherhood and common interests, hoping that the masses in the two countries would continue their common march of coordination and cooperation and aspirations for unity. Syria refused to enter into a conflict or even prevarications with Jordan, proceeding from its strategy of safeguarding the unity of Arab ranks, avoiding peripheral and secondary differences and aborting the plots of the imperialists and Zionists to create inter-Arab differences that would take precedence over the main contradiction between the Arab nation and U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Syria is very determined not to allow peripheral and secondary differences to take precedence over the Arab nation's struggle against the enemy, believing that racist Zionist expansionism poses a threat not only to the Arab progressive regimes but also all the Arab states and regimes, including Jordan.

Syria remained silent despite the pain when some in Jordan thought that the imperialist-Zionist plot to assassinate Syria from the inside--through the gang of crimes, assassinations and agenty calling itself the Muslim Brotherhood--was succeeding. They began to look for a role to play in the U.S. plot for a settlement and to transform Jordanian soil into a big den for the murderous gangs--an arsenal for their arms, an arena for training their elements, a route to enter Syria and a bridge to funnel funds, arms and men to those conspiring against Arab brothers, Arab solidarity and Arab cooperation against the Zionist enemy.

Syria was patient concerning all this because it is larger than the wishes and dreams of all these colluders. It is confident of its ability to crush plots and break the back of and liquidate terrorist organizations, despite all the overt and covert backing and support they are receiving from Arab and foreign quarters. No one can now ignore the existence of such a hostile role against Syria. Matters have become clear and unquestionable, confirmed by thousands of witnesses and testimony and a large number of confessions. The names, addresses, posts, training camps, warehouses and accounts have become accurately known.

TISHRIN adds: The Jordanian masses know that Jordan's interests lie in sincere cooperation with Syria, not cooperation with Syria, not in cooperation with the enemies of Syria and in support of an imperialist-Zionist plot against Syria. The paper explains that Syria--which was able to crush the evil reactionary plot, despite all the support extended to the criminal and agent Muslim Brotherhood gangs from Jordanian, Iraqi and other Arab reactionary quarters as well as from foreign quarters, and which stood fast against imperialism and Zionism--is still capable of protecting itself and its citizens. Syria will never allow anyone to exploit its generosity and commitment to brotherhood, solidarity and the requisites of the battle to harm Syrian citizens or to implement conspiratorial schemes against Syria.

TISHRIN concludes: Let those who misinterpret Syria's patience understand that this country, which shoulders the burden of confronting imperialism, Zionism and the Camp David plot, will never allow Jordan to become a base or a route for imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting against Syria. Jordan's interests lie with Syria and not in hostility to Syria, in cooperation with Syria and not in plotting against Syria.

COMMENTARY GIVES REASONS FOR POSTPONING ARAB SUMMIT

JN191503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As we wait for the results of the meetings of the seven-member committee in Amman, which are expected and scheduled to discuss the strategy of Arab action to confront imperialist moves in the region and as we wait for the results of the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers, which will deal or be concerned with the issue of the 11th Arab summit, the question posed about the use of the summit at this stage continues to be a controversial one. Indeed, the controversy on whether to hold the summit or to postpone it will remain vital and fateful, since the survival and continuation of the summit depends on this issue.

The primary criterion in this controversy is the possibility of the success of the expected summit, a criterion that has led Syria to call for postponement of the summit, in its efforts to guarantee circumstances that can make this summit a success; namely, the positive and objective circumstances referred to by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, upon his arrival in Amman yesterday. Khaddam expressed the reason for Syria's adherence to such a proposal; namely, Syria's fear that the possible failure of this summit under these circumstances will be a turning point, after which the Arab leaders will not meet for a long time to come. We would also like to affirm that concern for the summit as an institution and as a symbol of the possibility and inevitability of the Arab nation's unity is the reason for proposing its postponement. This concern is also the reason for establishing the condition of serious action on the current Arab situation, in all of its aspects, as a prologue to and subject of the summit.

Any serious action in this regard requires that those concerned with it be committed to the dictates of Arab solidarity, whose foundation is the Arab summit; to the requirements of joint Arab action, whose subject is the Arab issue; and to the requirements of Arab unanimity, whose ideal would be embodied in the establishment of mutual respect among Arab leaders.

There is no doubt that the process of embodying solidarity, joint action and mutual respect has to pass through various small and great channels, which can be manifested in various practices, whether such practices are direct or [word indistinct] or ranging from the most trivial to the most important matters among the partners in solidarity, be these partners leaders, states or even citizens.

Thus, the path to the summit is founded on bases that can be neither bypased nor disregarded. We would like to pose several questions about the path leading to the summit: How can we go to [nasilu ila] the scheduled summit to discuss the confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist challenge being directed against our Arab nation's existence and culture at a time when some sides have fabricated a peripheral confrontation, in order to divert our attention from the real, more important and more dangerous confrontation?

How can we reach the scheduled summit, in order to confront the attempts to strike at our Arab nation's security and future, at a time when some of us have gone far in their conspiratorial roles against their Arab brothers with the purpose of striking at these brothers' independence, achievements and of threatening their internal security?

Finally, how can we go to the scheduled summit in Jordan at a time when the Jordanian authorities are provoking the Arab Syrian citizens going to Jordan, insulting these citizens--God forbid that they will be humiliated--returning most of them under fabricated justifications and refusing them entry into Jordan, a country that is expressing its concern about holding the Arab summit on its territory on the scheduled date?

AL-BA'TH WARNS OF CHANGES UNFAVORABLE TO U.S.

LD201011 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Yusuf al-Maqdisi article: "Reagan and the Return To Hints About Suspect Plans"]

[Excerpts] It is not difficult to detect the link between the Jordanian "united kingdom" plan and the adherence to Resolution 242 by the parties to Camp David just as it is no longer a secret that the autonomy plan is linked to this resolution which the United States considers a framework for negotiations through which separate deals can be concluded. Israel for its part considers the resolution a legal framework for completing the liquidation of the Palestinian people's rights and dealing with the Palestinians as refugees whose problem can be resolved by settling them wherever they may be.

If we look closely at the autonomy plan that suggests the participation of Palestinians in determining their future--3 years or 5 years after the date of its implementation--along with Israel, Jordan, and As-Sadat's regime we can clearly perceive a plan designed to liquidate the Palestinian problem legally and politically.

Under the Begin plan Israel is trying to annex the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights under the pretext that these are parts of its territory under the Torah. As for the Jordanian regime, it is trying to obtain at the opportune time the right to represent the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza in order to establish a "united kingdom." And because As-Sadat's regime objects to the establishment of a Palestinian state and refuses the PLO representation, it is concerned at the first stage to implement the autonomy conspiracy in the West Bank and Gaza which paves the way either to Israel's annexation of these territories or to giving the Jordanian regime a political or administrative position in the West Bank and Gaza so that it will join the negotiations for a U.S. settlement based on the Camp David agreements.

But under what conditions can this be achieved?

The experience of the past 3 years--that is, since As-Sadat's declaration of his treasonous policy by visiting occupied Jerusalem and his renouncing the Rabat and Algiers summit resolutions on the commitment to liberate all the occupied territories, which ensure the Palestinian people's rights, and which consider the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative--has proved that creating suitable conditions for the Camp David parties to bring the Palestinian side to the negotiating table can be achieved only by liquidating the Palestinian resistance and the nationalist leadership both abroad and inside the country.

If, after his victory over Carter, Reagan defined his administration's policy by stating that he considers Israel's steps to unify Jerusalem and to build settlements as legal action and that he considers the PLO a "terrorist" organization, then Begin's rush to visit the United States and the unearthing of the Jordanian "united kingdom" plan at a time when Saddam's war against Iran's national revolution is continuing can only be explained as follows: The parties to Camp David are now planning to carry out a new aggression against Lebanon and the Libyan Jamahiriyah with the aim of weakening the forces resisting the Camp David conspiracy preparatory to enforcing As-Sadat's line on the rest of the Arab countries through the imposition of Washington's policy by recourse to military power as Reagan declared.

In the light of this, it can be seen that the parties to Camp David and the Jordanian regime are wagering on imposing new realities in the area. Reagan might see this merely as a kind of movie, but in fact all these calculations are likely to fall through because the confrontation Arabs, by deepening their alliance with the Soviet Union, have the means to bring about deep changes in the Arab situation that will not be favorable for the United States.

ALGERIA

FLN CALLS FOR CEASE-FIRE IN IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD192124 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The FLN Central Committee Political Bureau met today under Chadli Bendjedid, president and secretary general of the party. It considered a number of international questions, especially the deteriorating situation on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

In view of Algeria's links of brotherhood, friendship and common destiny with these two countries, the Political Bureau would like to underline Algeria's attitude toward the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, in particular since the 1975 agreements and the efforts undertaken by our country on all levels, especially after the Iranian revolution. It also recalls the visit paid by President Bendjedid to the Arab world and his talks with his brother Arab kings and presidents, as well as the contacts made by our country openly or otherwise with the parties concerned in line with the consistent stands of Algeria, which rejects recourse to force for solving disputes between brothers and neighbors.

The brotherhood, neighborliness, civilization and common destiny which link the two fraternal Iraqi and Iranian peoples make imperative that wisdom and reason prevail in the efforts to find a peaceful and just solution to the dispute between the two countries. Recourse to armed clashes can only produce unpleasant consequences which can never serve the interests of the two countries. Indeed, the interests of all the peoples of the region can be affected, and a hotbed of tension can develop, which would threaten the security of the region and might pave the way for the penetration of imperialism, Zionism and racism.

The escalation of the destructive war between the two countries leads to a dangerous drain on their material and human resources; being two fraternal countries with popular revolutions, they constitute a strategic asset serving the just causes in the region and the Third World.

The Algerian revolution, faced with this painful tragedy, feels obliged, inspired by the spirit of Arab and Islamic brotherhood, to take the initiative again in addressing a responsible, fraternal appeal to the leadership of each of the two sister countries to stop the bloodshed.

The Political Bureau considers that the Algiers agreement of 1975 which was ratified by both sides constitutes a suitable framework for finding a peaceful and just solution to any dispute between the two sides and defines the means by which to resolve problems existing between them. This would be consistent with the international conventions and the resolutions and recommendations of the nonaligned movement and the Islamic Conference Organization.

Accordingly, Algeria calls for a cease-fire between the two countries and the return of the combat forces to their original positions within the framework of the 1975 agreements.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SCORES AS-SADAT, U.S. AGGRESSION

LD200954 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0245 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The brother leader last night met the masses of the popular conferences through TV and radio and the Voice of Arab Homeland to explain the agendas of the popular conferences in their third session of 1980.

He explained that the Libyans must realize the aggressions confronting them when discussing the agenda of their popular conferences, particularly when they come to discuss military issues and resources issues, pointing out that the conflict in the world is now taking place over such wealth.

The brother leader referred to the aggressive military provocations along our borders, stressing that there is no escape from general mobilization to confront these provocations which might at any moment turn into flagrant aggressive action aimed at our wealth and freedom. Moreover, he emphasized that no one can represent another in defending, confronting and defeating aggression.

The brother leader stressed that the Libyans must prepare the strength that will enable them to defeat the enemy which is now carrying out military exercises in Egypt in preparation for an attack on Arab oil, pointing out that the true conflict which is now taking place in the world is the conflict over oil.

The brother leader said that greediness, viciousness and insolence cannot be confronted except by force with which to strike against colonialism. He emphasized that our military preparedness is not to launch the war today but the war of tomorrow when it is imposed on us, because we have no aggressive intention to go outside our borders, but we must be prepared to defend ourselves.

The brother leader stressed the need to train women in the use of weapons and prepare for the coming confrontation in the general mobilization. He said that the militarization of the educational institutions does not mean a deprivation of education and learning, emphasizing the fact that there is no interruption of education at all; education must continue in the schools which are militarized in accordance with their laid down curriculum.

The brother leader dealt with the point of avoiding confrontation with the Egyptian Army. He explained that if As-Sadat and America impose war on us, then we must confront them. But on our part we are not advocates of war with Egypt nor of a confrontation with the Egyptian Army. He said that if As-Sadat attacks us then we are prepared for this, but there is no reason for soldiers to face one another with guns. He said As-Sadat is carrying out continuous provocations and that the Libyan people will at some time reach a point where they can no longer accept such provocations or defiance even if it is America who is defying them. He added that the maneuvers which the American forces are carrying out along the Libyan borders are the highest degree of defiance, affirming that we should show the Egyptian Army that we have no confrontation with it but we have confrontation with As-Sadat and America.

The leader emphasized that what is being said about Egypt also applies to another neighboring Arab state, namely there is no call for placing our army along the border with Tunisia or the borders of Egypt because we not not confronting the Tunisian people nor the Egyptian people; moreover, we are not confronting the Tunisian Army nor the Egyptian Army.

With regard to our relations with the outside world, the brother leader underlined the need to define our cooperation with countries by taking into consideration that some of them are brothers, and others are friends and allies, particularly when fixing the prices of oil and marketing it.

The brother leader spoke about the backing of external information. He pointed out that Europe and America are (?fighting) the Libyans with newspaper articles, radios, films, plays and stories, so much so that they depict the Libyan people as a terrorist, barbaric and savage people threatening peace in the world maintaining that they had killed [name indistinct] and Musa as-Sadr and all those who had died. He added that the American and Zionist intelligence and the Egyptian Government and the reactionary governments publish newspapers in Arabic, English, French and Italian to attack the Libyan people. The brother leader explained that if the Libyan people wished to defend themselves and fight on these fronts, then let them fight on these fronts as long as the fighting is on paper which is better than fighting with heads and blood.

The leader then explained the Jamahiriyah's backing of the liberation movements in the world, pointing out that the struggle for freedom is a legitimate struggle that needs to be backed and supported (?pointing to) the enactment of a law in this connection that would bind us to the backing of liberation movements.

With regard to the determination of foreign policy, the leader called for the need to enlighten the masses on the question of the continental shelf and urged that the case of the continental shelf with Malta be submitted to the International Court. Moreover, international agreements must also be explained to the masses to endorse them, as well as the treaty to defense, friendship and alliance with the Transitional National Government in Chad.

He pointed to the Jamahiryah's demands for compensation for damages caused to the Libyan people as a result of the aftermath of World War II. He said that they will be discussed within the articles of foreign policy.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF CSSR AMBASSADOR

LD161846 Tripoli JANA in English 1631 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Nov (JANA)--The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau at the General People's Congress, Mr. Ahmad Shahati, this morning received the credentials of the new Czechoslovakian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah. Mr. Shahati said in a speech welcoming the new ambassador that it is important that relations of friendship are developed between the Libyan Arab and Czechoslovak people.

He said the Libyan Arab people are now in full control of authority, wealth and arms and is working for the establishment of friendship and cooperation with all justice and peace-loving peoples. He said such action will forthwith be more positive after the recent transformation of Libyan embassies abroad into people's bureaus run by people's committees.

The new Czechoslovak ambassador on his part lauded existing relationship of friendship and cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Czechoslovak peoples and said he will work for the further development of bilateral cooperations.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES STATE BUDGET FOR 1981

LD191530 Tunis TAP in English 1410 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 19 Nov (TAP)--The Tunisian state budget for 1981 will amount to 1.166 million dinars (about 3 million dollars) thus increasing by 16.5 percent compared with the preceding budget.

The expected G.N.P. (gross national product) increase is estimated at 6.7 percent and could even reach 7.3 percent if the conditions of growth regarding the sectors of cereals, olive oil, building trade and tourist trade were favourable according to the provisions of the forthcoming Tunisian budget. National savings will increase by 5.2 percent and 46,500 jobs will have to be created compared with 43,000 in 1980.

Explaining the draft budget before the National Assembly on Tuesday, Tunisia's Premier Mohamed Mzali pointed out that "1981 will be devoted to the thorough survey of reforms to be brought in and that all the nation's forces were invited to participate in the debate on these reforms which require much courage and determination to be implemented" and stated that the government's future action will centre on 3 basic axes.

These axes are the following:

1--The state budget for 1981 is firstly a budget of clarification. Indeed, we cannot speak of the future without getting rid of the after-effects of the past to begin with.

2--This budget shows the government's will to improve the country's management and to contribute in this way to a general improvement in the country's production.

3--It prepares the country for the huge development efforts it is expected to make in the eighties.

The prime minister pointed out that the forthcoming budget was to give absolute priority to the agricultural sector. "Although agricultural production has increased by 50 percent during the last two decades, it is still insufficient and the deficit in Tunisia's agricultural exchanges is expected to reach in 1981 94 million dinars (about 235 million dollars) on account of the rise in sugar and cereals prices on world market," said Mr Mzali, adding that "one cannot conceive the country's independence with a dependence on food from elsewhere especially as food products are of a strategic nature."

After underlining that with the achievements so far and those expected in 1981, the objectives of the plan (1977-1981) will be achieved on the whole to a satisfactory extent, Mr Mzali said, "In spite of the clear improvement in the rate of growth, we still have to resolve important problems namely:

--Developing employment through a global strategy regarding the aspects of economic and social life so as to be able to cope with this problem, which is, for us, the main challenge of the future.

--Establishing social justice through a series of measures in matters of fiscal policy, rural development, planning and regional development so as to reduce disparities between the citizens and the various regions of the country.

--Improving our foreign accounts through stricter measures in matters of investments, production consumption savings and exports.

As regards the energy sector, Mr Mzali called attention to the grievous state of the budget and the balance of payments which would ensue if Tunisia does not discover other oil fields by the end of this decade. The government, he said, is trying as much as possible to ward off the day when Tunisia would become an energy-importing country until it succeeds in discovering substitute for oil. In the meantime, we have to limit consumption and revise the already out-of-date policy of price. For, said the prime minister, we must not continue with the policy whereby our subsidy to all the oil products has risen to about 200 million dinars (about 500 million dollars) on account of the current prices.

GOVERNMENT WINS KNESSET'S CONFIDENCE BY THREE VOTES

TA191747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] This evening the government won the Knesset's confidence with the difference of three votes, after a draw was averted at the last moment. The results of the vote on the no confidence motions--submitted by the Alignment, the Tehiya and Hadash factions because of the economic situation--was 57 votes in favor of the government, 54 against and 2 abstentions.

Three Knesset members who had initially announced that they would vote against the government eventually tipped the scales in its favor. 'Akiva Nof of the Ahva faction and Shmu'el Flatto-Sharon abstained. Shafiq As'ad, also of the Ahva faction, was absent from the vote.

Flatto-Sharon explained that he changed his mind because he had obtained a pledge that the cabinet would work toward providing housing for young couples. Shlomo Eliyahu, who had announced on behalf of the Ahva faction that he would vote against the government, did so. 'Ezer Weizman, Moshe Dayan, Se'adya Marciano and Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi of the Israel One faction voted against the government, as they had announced they would during the debate.

Of the coalition factions, MK Avraham Melamed of the National Religious Party was absent and correspondent Zvi Yisra'eli reports that next week his faction will discuss whether to adopt measures against him because of this step.

MK 'Adi Amoray of the Alignment was absent from the vote because of an agreement that enabled Yehezqel Flomin of the Likud to remain abroad. Four other Knesset members currently staying abroad were equally divided between the government supporters and opponents.

After the vote, Alignment faction chairman Moshe Shahal told our correspondent that before the vote the prime minister had said that if the result of the vote was a draw, he would go to the president. Mr Shahal mentioned that such a draw was averted only at the last moment.

The prime minister, however, commented on the results of the vote by telling our correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, that even a majority by one man is a majority even though the government's parliamentary majority was now reduced to four Knesset members. In his opinion the reason for that reduction was because coalition members had stayed abroad. At any rate, Mr Begin said, tonight the Knesset has expressed confidence in the government.

Morning Editorials

TA200629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The Histadrut's DAVAR rejects Finance Minister Hurvitz' defense of his policies on the grounds that it could have been even worse. The paper agrees that the finance minister has done his best but says his best is simply not good enough. There is no reason to believe, says DAVAR, that the present government will be able to achieve anything in the time remaining to it.

This is echoed by the leftwing 'AL HAMISHMAR which suggests that the government's majority was only formal.

The English-language Jerusalem POST says that the entire government should find employment elsewhere; there is nowhere else but in the Knesset could the coalition still command a majority.

The National Religious Party's HATZOFE writes that yesterday's debate did not answer the crucial question of where the Israeli economy is heading. Both coalition and opposition were agreed that the economic situation is bad. The paper suggests that the possibility of a package deal is reexamined. The nation should unite around a program to save the economy and the public should be given confidence in the plan.

Midday Editorials

TA200957 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] Both papers write on yesterday's Knesset vote:

MA'ARIV says this was one of the severest blows dealt the government although the vote ended with its victory as it were. There is, however, no doubt it will not recover from the additional erosion in its status. One cannot also blur the fact that two senior exministers, Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman, voted no confidence in the government and even leveled harsh criticism at it.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that Knesset was divided into almot two equal parts and this obviously calls for immediate elections. It is impossible that this government, whose Knesset majority is nonexistent and which is internally split, will continue to lead us.

REPORTAGE ON DISTRUBANCES, SECURITY FORCE ACTIVITY

Eytan Interview

TA191838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Interview granted by Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan to military correspondent Shmu'el Tal on 19 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Lieutenant General Eytan, what is your reaction to the events that have occurred in the territories over the last few days?

[Answer] You must remember that there is a certain mood in Judaea and Samaria. We cannot--or we did not succeed, or, I do not know if we wanted to--change it and turn their motivation into something different. Their mood is certainly legitimate, from their point of view. The way we behave in the West Bank is very liberal and compromising up to a certain limit and that limit is physical damage to soldiers or property. When they overstep that border, then they nave to understand that it is a border we will not allow to be crossed.

[Question] Chief of Staff, yesterday we saw serious pictures in a film shot in the West Bank by a foreign crew. That film showed a soldier standing on a roof and shooting downward and afterward we saw injured people. In your view, were the rules that are the norm in the IDF, the rules covering opening fire, observed there?

[Answer] I did not see that program and so I cannot say that a soldier who stood on a roof of a house fired into a crowd. That is one thing. Another thing: All the rules of orders and procedures for opening fire were observed precisely and without any deviation.

[Question] What, in fact, are those procedures for opening fire?

[Answer] Before opening fire, there are several procedures that must be followed: warnings, use of other measures, that is, other than shots and before firing at legs, firing into the air. All these rules were observed and observed scrupulously. When none of them helped, the soldiers did what they had to do and what they were ordered to do, that is, shoot at legs so that there should not be any sacrifices of soldiers or civilians.

[Question] According to the reports in your possession, what preceded opening fire?

[Answer] What preceded it was the whole process I described earlier: a warning and attempts to stop and prevent the rioting by other means.

[Question] Did the soldiers have no other measures they could have used without resorting to opening fire?

[Answer] The order to open fire came when it was impossible to do anything else to prevent the rioting from worsening.

[Question] Chief of Staff, what policy does the IDF follow in the territories? Are we now involved in a more hardline policy?

[Answer] The military government's policy in the territories is permanent. It does not change and its aim is to preserve law and order among all those elements living in that area. That policy has not changed. If there is rioting, we will prevent it and if there is calm, then no soldiers will be seen on the roads and highways.

[Tal] Lieutenant General Eytan, thank you very much.

Military Sources

TA191945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Today there were a few breaches of the peace [in the West Bank]. In only one case were the security forces forced to fire into the air in order to disperse students who had congregated at one of the schools in Nabulus. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, reports:

[Gus] The paucity of events today confirms the military government's assessment that the breaches of the peace during the last few days were localized and do not indicate widespread organization or foreign influences, despite their violent nature. Today military sources tried to explain the circumstances of the wounding of the Ramallah youths.

According to the sources, and I must emphasize that this is not an official position, the soldiers were forced to open fire in order to prevent about 100 demonstrators from harming them. According to the sources, there was tangible danger to the soldiers and property and so the commander on the spot ordered that fire be opened. The soldiers fired, the sources said, in accordance with scrupulous procedures for opening fire. As for the actions of soldiers who were on the roofs of buildings, the sources said: They were forced to climb up there in order to remove stones thrown at soldiers from above.

The same sources could not explain why equipment for dispersing demonstrations--such as gas bombs, which the military government has--was not used. One of the explanations was that the soldiers had no time to become organized or wait until such equipment was brought to them.

In the meantime, the voices of condemnation are increasing in Judea and Samaria. Ramallah's acting mayor [as heard], Priest 'Awda Rantisi, claims the soldiers deliberately fired at the demonstrators to kill. Yesterday's events were also condemned by mayors of the territories and chambers of commerce and the demonstrators were today joined by the national committee of Arab students in Israel. For the moment, the universities in Judea and Samaria are to remain closed--Bi'r Zayt by order of the military government and the others as a sign of protest. As for tomorrow, both public figures and military government personnel hope that all will be calm again.

Arab Youths

TA201102 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] A demonstration of about 100 Arab youths took place today near the Damascus Gate in East Jerusalem. They wanted to protest the incident occurring in Ramallah this week in which students were injured by the security forces' gunfire. The demonstrators held up Falastin flags and called on east Jerusalem businessmen to close their shops. The police dispersed the demonstrators.

Nabulus 'Activists'

TA192037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Pinhas 'Inbari reports that two activists from Nabulus were detained for inquiry on suspicion of having incited students to demonstrate. The activists are trade union member (Rasan) ash-Shak'ah and member of the student council of An-Najah College (Jamal Ra'nin). Our correspondent reports that all members of the student council were interrogated today but all of them were released, except one.

Jabalyah Curfew

TA192023 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The curfew imposed on the Jabalyah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip has been lifted. After several youths had set fire to automobile tires and congregated in the alleys, the security forces ordered stores to close immediately. The investigation of the murder of Mukhar Abu Warda is continuing. His family has accused other members of the local council of being accomplices to the murder as they saw the assassin and did not stop him.

UN SPOKESMAN REPORTS IDF ACTION IN LEBANON 20 NOV

TA200912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The UN spokesman in southern Lebanon says IDF forces entered southern Lebanon this morning and shelled Ar-Rashidiyah and Tyre when the Christian militia and the terrorists were engaged in exchange of fire. According to the UN spokesman, the IDF forces entered southern Lebanon at 0200 in the morning and left the area at 0500 in the morning. Yesterday afternoon Major Haddad's militia directed fire at the refugee camp in Ar-Rashidiyah and at the south of Tyre. The terrorists reacted later by directing fire at the village of ('Ayada).

'TERRORISTS' IN LEBANON RECEIVE LIBYAN KATYUSHAS

TA181225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Terrorist organizations in Lebanon have recently received from Libya trucks carrying 122-mm Katyushas with a firing range of about 20 kms. These rocket launchers will equip the terrorists with serious firing power and many trucks are involved here. The rocket launcher is Soviet-made and requires a six-man operating team. There are 40 mountings on each truck which enable firing of all rockets together or in part.

ECOWAS MINISTERIAL COUNCIL BEGINS DELIBERATIONS IN LOME

AB171451 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The ECOWAS ministerial council started its deliberations at the 2 February Hotel in Lome this morning. The Togolese minister of planning and administrative reform and current chairman of the ECOWAS ministerial council, Mr Koudjolou Dogo, presided over the opening ceremony. Minister Dogo expressed satisfaction that ECOWAS ministers and delegates are again meeting in Lome after the historic heads of state summit last May. He then appealed to his colleagues and all the delegates to work so that the current session will be as successful as the previous ones to ensure the smooth running of the community and the well being of its people.

[Begin Dogo recording] In fact, in this world whose future is uncertain, [words indistinct], it is important that every people to be aware of its identity and to find within itself capabilities for development. This is why after their bitter experiences during their 20 years of independence, the leaders of our states have resolutely decided to come together in this region of the continent in order to set up a framework of development befitting the ambitions of their peoples.

The work schedule adopted during the summit meeting in Dakar concerns particularly the liberalization and promotion of trade within the community, the free movement of people, the coordination and expansion of telecommunications and transportation and the development of industry and agriculture. The community's executive organs are called upon to execute this program. They must particularly ensure that the original community regulations become effective on 1 January 1981. [end recording]

Defense Ministers' Meeting

AB191155 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of defense ministers of the ECOWAS begins today in Lome, Togo. The ministers will examine issues concerning the establishment of a defense commission. They will also consider the setting up of the necessary institutions that will govern the defense agreement among the member nations. Speaking to newsmen in Lagos before leaving for the Togolese capital yesterday, Nigeria's minister of defense, Professor Iya Abubakar, stressed the need for collective defense arrangements for member countries of the community. He cited other regions of the world where such defense arrangements were operating effectively. Professor Abubakar added that today's meeting was aimed at resolving the major outstanding issues facing the defense commission.

HEADS OF STATE GATHER IN CONAKRY FOR NIGER BASIN MEETING

AB200824 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Dakar, 20 Nov (AFP)--Seven West African heads of state or government arrived in Conakry Wednesday for a meeting of Niger River Basin states, Conakry radio, heard here, reported.

The nine-nation body is expected to be renamed the Niger River authority at the meeting and expanded to take in five new member countries--Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo and the Central African Republic, which are attending the summit as observers.

The leaders who arrived Wednesday were Presidents Felix Houphouet-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Siaka Stevens (Sierra Leone), Gnassingbe Eyadema (Togo), Ahmadou Ahidjo (Cameroon), Seyni Kountche (Niger), Mathieu Kerekou (Benin) and Upper Voltan Prime Minister Joseph Conombo.

Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Chad, Niger, Benin, Upper Volta, Cameroon and Ivory Coast are the current nine members of the organization.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU,NUMAYRI ADDRESS ADDIS ABABA DINNER

Mengistu Speech

LD192250 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1540 GMT 19 Nov 80 EA

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, at state banquet for Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in Addis Ababa on 18 November--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] I wish to reiterate here that our revolution is a threat to no one, and in this connection, I am pleased to observe that in spite of the futile attempts of distortion being made by those who serve as the puppets to outside interests, the objectives of our revolution and the peace-loving policies emanating therefore are being proved by the international community in their proper perspective.

The ever-growing relations of friendship and cooperation we have with our brothers in Sudan, Kenya, Djibouti and the YAR and the PDRY is ample testimony of the commitment of our revolution to the policy of harmonious coexistence with our neighbors. The policy (?thus) initiated by socialist Ethiopia, I believe, will contribute to the establishment of peace in our region by facilitating the creation of a conducive atmosphere which would enable our peoples to collaborate towards the achievements of the common objectives of development and prosperity.

Bases of the aspirations of the peoples of our region are unfortunately in danger of being thwarted by an ominous and new development. Imperialists and their puppets--who have realized that the Ethiopian revolution is committed internally to the establishment of a society based on justice, equality and democracy, and that its external policy follows a staunchly anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist direction--are in the process of setting up military bases in the port of Berbera and elsewhere in Somalia.

Obviously, Ethiopia cannot ignore the establishment of such menacing military bases in collusion with the reactionary and arrogant regime of Siad Barre. The establishment of such military bases in violation of the principles and decisions of the UN, OAU and the nonaligned movement is not only a threat to Ethiopia and her revolution, but it is also a danger to the stability and development of the peoples of the region, as well as a great threat to peace in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the world at large.

Socialist Ethiopia has repeatedly declared her commitment to the principles enshrined in the charters of the UN and the OAU and the decisions of the nonaligned movement, and has expressed readiness to live in peace and friendship with her neighbors and to collaborate with them for the attainment of the objectives of development. This policy is being implemented with all our neighbors except Somalia. Our region continues to be denied peace and stability because of the policy of expansionism being pursued by the reactionary and arrogant Mogadishu regime, while this aggressive policy is clearly known to all, the U.S. Government has once again decided to conspire against our very existence and revolution by arming and closely collaborating with the ruling classes in Mogadishu.

We ask those in the region who have decided to pursue a policy of goodneighborliness and others who stand for peace, justice and equality, to exert serious effort with the view to removing the great threat posed to peace and stability in our region.

Numayri Speech

LD192251 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1540 GMT 19 Nov 80 EA

[Speech by Ja'far Numayri, president of Sudan, at state banquet given by Mengistu Haile Mariam in Addis Ababa on 18 November--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Brother Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] Madam Mengistu Haile Mariam, members of the council, ministers, honorable guests. I take this opportunity of being among the people of Addis Ababa, the [word indistinct] place of the OAU, to call upon all the peoples of Africa to adhere to the aims of their organization and to reflect by work and deed those great and noble aims. I would like to stress on one of those noble goals that we adhere strongly to the virtuous method of dialogue and negotiation as an approach and avenue that should predominate people's relations. Fighting has never led to decisive solutions of differences. There are no ways than just to come to an agreement through negotiating with open heart and open mind, especially between brothers.

I (?recall) for the prevalance of this principle among the African countries emanates from the experience of the Sudan. The land of sister Ethiopia has witnessed moments of glory and victory for the Sudan and its people by the (?signing) of the peace agreement nearly a decade ago. It was here in Addis Ababa that the wound of the Sudan has stopped bleeding and where we shook hands in realization of getting together and joining efforts to the building of the country. [words indistinct] This agreement has echoed everywhere on earth. The feedback was praise and admiration for what the people of the Sudan have achieved through their revolution. Then came the big launch towards development after the people of the Sudan have come together and agreed a natural unity. We started to combat the impossible and the difficult. We will do and will go on struggling until we realize the aims and the will of our people. We are fully confident that we shall reach our prescribed aims since we have remoulded our internal front, and have rejected interference in the internal affairs of our country, and have followed a clearly set foreign policy. Countries are built by the hands of its own citizens.

KENYA

OUKA DENIES TRAINING UGANDA ASSASSINATION SQUAD

LD191908 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouka, today denied Uganda's allegations that an elite assassination squad was being trained in Kenya to kill leaders of the Uganda People's Congress [UPC]. In a strongly worded statement, the ministers dismissed the allegations, which appeared in a local daily over the weekend, as a fabrication of the UPC leadership aimed at diverting the attention of the people of Uganda from the deteriorating security situation in their country. Dr Ouka noted that Kenya had repeatedly appealed to the Ugandans to improve law and order in the country in the interests of security and stability in the region. Political stability, the minister said, can only be achieved if the leadership in Uganda is united.

He reiterated Kenya's call to the present leadership in Uganda that they unite and seek a common approach to their problems in order to ensure that the forthcoming elections are free and fair. Dr Ouka noted that as its true neighbor, Kenya was anxious that the people of Uganda conduct their affairs free from fear of interference from the outside world. At the same time they should desist from making unwarranted attacks against the government and the people of Kenya. The minister warned that there were limits to the tolerance of a nation in the face of provocation, and Kenya's patience should not be considered a sign of inability to protect its national interests.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO, LEBOUDER SPEAK ON FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

AB191124 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Bangui, 18 Nov (AFP)--Central African President David Dacko today called for national unity to overcome the legacy of ousted Emperor Bokassa.

Mr Dacko, speaking while presenting his new government to the diplomatic corps here, also called for steps to be taken to clarify the legal position of the exiled ex-emperor and his accomplices.

The new government, led by former Bokassa Planning Minister Jean-Pierre Lebouder, should create the conditions for dialogue so as to restore democracy to the republic, he said. It should organize meetings between all the nation's live forces to sketch our major national outlines, which will serve as a basis for a program of national recovery, he added. The new government was announced at the weekend after the most sweeping reshuffle of three made since he came to power in a French-backed coup against the Bokassa regime 14 months ago.

Mr Lebouder told the diplomats that the country could only carry out the task of national reconstruction if Central Africans rose above ethnic, tribal, regional, religious and professional problems. In forming the government, I thought of competent and open men so that the whole government will facilitate a real outreaching policy, he added. The new government would adopt a new style based on a return of moral standards to political life, a fight against suspect privileges, speculation, corruption, tribalism and threats to security, he said.

Mr Lebouder said it was too early to announce the broad outlines of a realistic program but he listed two immediate priorities: financial recovery through open management and the trial of Bokassa and his accomplices.

The premier also announced a clarification of the fate of other detainees in the republic.

Ex-emperor Bokassa is currently living in exile in the Ivory Coast.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU CRITICIZES EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HARBORING DISSIDENTS

AB200803 Paris AFP in English 0657 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Nov (AFP)--Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko lashed out here Wednesday at hypocritical European countries which harbored irresponsible Third World groups which he said aimed only to harm their native countries and to discredit their heads of state and institutions.

The activists were hiding under the status of political refugees, he told a meeting of the central committee of the ruling Popular Revolutionary Movement. They were abusing freedom of expression and liberty of opinion, he claimed. He did not name any countries.

(General Mobutu and Gabonese President Omar Bongo were credited last month with persuading French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to expel from France the Egyptian-born editor of the Paris-based leftwing magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, Simon Malley, who had strongly criticized both men in print.)

(General Mobutu has also been irritated by the activities of Zairian exiles in Belgium). The Zairian ruler also emphasized his desire to live in peace with his neighbors. In an allusion to alleged Zairian involvement in recent unrest in Zambia, he said he would see that this kind of activity did not happen.

GHANA

EXPELLED LIBYAN DIPLOMATS APPEAL FOR MORE TIME

AB181913 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The staff of the Libyan Embassy in Ghana, who were last night given 48 hours by the government to leave the country, have appealed for an extension of the time.

Speaking in an interview in Accra, the second secretary of the Embassy, Mr (Adam Anbeya), said the time limit is rather too short for them and their families to leave. He expressed shock at the expulsion order, saying that since they arrived in Ghana 8 months ago they have performed their duties as diplomats. He said he did not expect such harsh treatment from the government since both Ghana and Libya are members of the OAU and the nonaligned movement.

Mr (Anbeya), however, assured Ghanaians that despite their expulsion, Libya would continue to welcome Ghanaians in the spirit of the OAU.

Commentary on Expulsion

AB181420 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The request for the departure of Libyan diplomats from Ghana will not come as a complete surprise to seasoned diplomatic observers if only because a section of the Ghanaian press has for some time now openly linked the Jamahiriyah with some individuals with revolutionary aims. If these papers are to be believed some Ghanaians have been traveling between Tripoli and Accra of late and that since then some hugh sums of money have been put at their disposal for their political activities. As a result of these rumors, observers have expected further developments by way of denial from the Libyan Embassy or a swift response from the authorities.

Now the government has struck and the question everybody is asking is whether the government has acted as a result of the rumors in the papers of whether it has acted because of facts within its knowledge. There is no doubt that owing to the cordial relations which always existed between our two countries not to mention mutual economic interests, the government will hesitate to take such a serious step except it has in its possession some concrete facts. Until we are let into the secret, it would be a fruitless exercise for us to examine the activities of Libya in some African countries such as The Gambia, Senegal and Uganda as a necessary background to the development. In these cases, unpleasant diplomatic incidents have occurred either as a result of an abortive merger which she wanted with them or because of economic and territorial ambitions. We might in this context cite Egypt and Tunisia, where attmpts at a merger failed leading to some border incidents or serious worsening of relations. Tunisia has added problem of disputed continental shelf with here. [as heard] The latest casualty of the economic ambitions of Libya is Malta, which has seen her prospect of becoming an oil-producing country thwarted.

When we turn to Tripoli's neighbors in the south, there is no peace either. We all recall that the leader of the Libyan revolution, in total disregard for the territorial integrity of Mali and Niger, has called for the formation of a Tuareg state, which will then come under his protection. The Tuaregs as we know inhabit these countries as well as Algeria and Mauritania and they are racially more akin to the people of North Africa rather than to their compatriots in the south who are black. This leads us to the present tragedy in Chad, where Libya is involved neck-deep, changing sides from time to time, apart from claiming large territories in the northern part of Chad, generally known as Tibesti.

Up until now, African and Third World solidarity have presented a coherent response to this unorthodox diplomacy of Libya. However, how long can this go on? The tone of the government statement indicates that the government still values the friendship with the people of Libya. Its action can, therefore, only be interpreted as a friendly warning. Tripoli should realize that it cannot succeed in the acts of subversion and imperialism where ex-colonial powers have failed with their big stick and dollar diplomacy.

Paper on Al-Qadhdahfi

AB191642 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The MIDWEEK STAR makes a reappearance today with no tears for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. It refers to the government's expulsion of Libyan diplomats from Ghana and notes that the official statement of this was so vague that it did not enlighten Ghanaians on what was happening. The paper claims that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has been dishing out millions of petrodollars for subversive activities and says if the security services have caught Libyan diplomats engaging in subversive activities or bank-rolling some misguided Ghanaians to overthrow the popularly elected government of President Limann, Ghanaians should be clearly and loudly told the facts. That is the only way to enlighten the public and keep faith with the people on open government. In the meantime, it sheds no tears at all for Col Mu'ammar al-Qdhdhafi over the expulsion of his diplomats.

GUINEA-BISSAU

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBERS PUBLISHED

AB191513 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bissau, 19 Nov (AFP)--The list of the nine-member revolutionary council which has been ruling Guinea-Bissau since President Luiz Cabral's overthrow on Friday evening was published today in Bissau. It is composed as follows:

Chairman, Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira (the former prime minister); deputy chairman, Victor Saude Maria (the former foreign minister); Maj Iafai Camara; Maj Paulo Correia (the former minister of veterans affairs); Maj Manuel Saturnino da Costa (former ambassador to Moscow); Maj Buota Nambatcha; Maj Joao da Silva; Maj Samba Lamine Mane (the former minister of natural resources) and Capt Benghate Na Beate.

The following four principal aides have been associated with the revolutionary council: Joseph Turpin, secretary of state for fisheries; Victor Freire Monteiro, governor of the National Bank; Agriculture Minister Mario Cabral and the Attorney General Joao Cruz Pinto.

Lisbon on New Rulers

LD192224 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] As time goes by, the confusing and sometimes conflicting accounts which came from Guinea-Bissau in the wake of last Friday's coup are now beginning to provide a clearer picture of the events.

The new rulers have issued a stern warning against anyone intimidating or harassing the many Cape Verdians living in Guinea-Bissau, most of whom are manning the country's administration.

Meanwhile, some Western diplomats are beginning to voice their belief that the new regime will lead the country on a more pro-Western line than that taken by deposed President Luis Cabral. Although cautious in their assessment, the diplomats base their opinion on the fact that the revolutionary council is dominated by political moderates.

A swing in Guinea-Bissau in this direction would most probably be carried out at the expense of (?freezing) the prevailing Soviet influence, reflected by the presence of about 100 military advisers who are said to have been immediately neutralized by a military cordon around their residence when the coup was being carried out.

LIBERIA

DOE ABORTS FLIGHT TO GUINEA, RETURNS HOME

AB191816 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1755 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Boeing 737 executive aircraft which departed James Spriggs Payne Airfield in Monrovia earlier this afternoon with Head of State Doe and assistant [name indistinct] for the Republic of Guinea has returned for Monrovia after a 30-minute flight without any official reason.

The captain of the special flight, Johnny (Weesah), said he had no comment and Master Sergeant Doe was quoted as saying he would later decide whether to make the trip or not.

Meanwhile, by order of the battalion commander of the executive mansion guard command, effective immediately, no car or cars are allowed to pass through the front of the executive mansion grounds after 1630. Hereafter, no ship is allowed to come near the executive mansion's back view.

Head of State, M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, left Monrovia earlier this afternoon on a 5-day official visit to Guinea at the invitation of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The Liberian leader had been invited along with Sierra Leone president Siaka P. Stevens to attend the summit meeting of the Niger River Basin Commission in Conakry.

Aircraft 'Problems'

AB191949 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The special Air Liberia aircraft carrying M Sgt Samuel K. Doe and his official delegation to Guinea returned to Monrovia today as a result of technical problems developed in the aircraft. Meanwhile, the head of state has appointed a delegation to travel by a commercial aircraft to (?the mission). The delegation is expected to leave Monrovia at 0830 tomorrow morning. Members of the delegation are Planning Minister Togba Nah-Tipoteh, Capt [name indistinct], member of the People's Redemption Council; and (J. Kwinga Harris), assistant minister for [word indistinct] affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

An executive mansion release says an announcement earlier broadcast on the station that no car is allowed to pass in front of the executive mansion after 1630 was only to be in force in the absence of the head of state. But now that he is back to the capital, the announcement is no longer in force.

Affairs 'Normal'

AB191823 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1815 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of justice, Honorable Chea Cheapoo, is pleased to announce that the state of affairs within the Republic of Liberia is normal and safe and that there is no need for alarm and panic on the part of the public.

MOZAMBIQUE

VIETNAM'S GIAP ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

LD191156 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Nov 80 EA

[Summary] Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left Maputo this morning for Prague, at the end of his visit to Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

LEGISLATION PROPOSED TO ALLOW BLACKS TO JOIN UNIONS

LD141126 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Important changes to South Africa's labor legislation which will, among other things, ensure full autonomy for the country's trade unions are being planned for next year. This has been announced in Pretoria by the minister of manpower utilization, Mr S.P. Botha. Speaking at a news conference, he said the proposed amendments to the labor legislation would also allow black workers as well as commuters from across the borders to join registered trade unions.

MINISTER WARNS TRADE EMBARGO WILL HURT BLACKS

LD201018 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Nov 80 CA

[Excerpts] The minister of manpower utilization, Mr S.P. Botha, says although a trade embargo will not harm the South African economy as much as the advocates of the idea would like to believe, it will result in a lower growth rate and higher unemployment, which will affect the blacks directly. Addressing the South African-British Trade Association, SABRITA, in Johannesburg, Mr Botha said the continuation of foreign investment in South Africa is of vital importance to blacks as most people who are unemployed are from this population group. Mr Botha said that if Britain met the demands that it should cut its investments, which amounted to 13,399 million rand in 1978, the consequences for unemployment South Africa would be serious.

Speaking at the same meeting, the British ambassador to South Africa, Mr Leady, said it was not part of Britain's policy to introduce obstacles to trade with South Africa. He said that in keeping with its policy of noninterference in free enterprise, the British Government did not believe that economic sanctions were effective. However, he questioned the view expressed in an interview with the SABC yesterday by the director general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter (Serrurier), that Britain appeared ready to sell sophisticated arms to South Africa. Mr Leady said Britain continued to participate in the arms embargo against South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

PROTESTORS DEMAND DISARMING ZIPRA IN CHITUNGWIZA

LD201030 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80 CA

[Text] More than 300 people, most of them women, have demonstrated in Salisbury against the recent violent incidents in the Chitungwiza residential area. The demonstrators moved to the parliament building, then to the prime minister's office, before sitting outside the Milton Building.

The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Mnangagwa, who listened to the people's grievances, said the people are demanding that the former ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] guerrillas being housed in the Chitungwiza area be disarmed and removed from the area. This follows the killing of seven people over the past 2 days in the area.

The crowd was also addressed by the minister of local government and housing, Comrade Zvobgo, and the minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, Comrade Sekeramayi, who urged the crowd to disperse, promising them greatly increased police and national army patrols in the area.